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Dr John Radcliffe
from the painting by Sir, Godfrey Kneller

D^r John
RADCLIFFE

A SKETCH
OF HIS LIFE

WITH AN ACCOUNT
OF HIS
FELLOW S
AND
FOUNDATIONS

By *J. B. Nias*, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Radcliffe Travelling Fellow 1882-5

O X F O R D

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T H E

P R E F A C E

IT has been an amusement of mine for many years to collect biographical data about my predecessors in the Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship, especially with regard to the thirty-one fellows elected on the old terms of tenure, about whom information is not so easy to find, though their names can be discovered in the old University Calendars. My friend, Dr. Norman Moore, having long known of this hobby of mine, has often urged me to publish the results, and lately to his insistence has been added a request from the present Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, Sir William Osler, so that I have no option but to comply with their joint desires. The present year is the bicentenary of the death of the broad-minded physician who founded these fellowships, and it seems only proper that such an event should not go entirely without commemoration. In default of anything else, the present collection of notes, for it is little more, may be made to serve that purpose, and in any case it will be interesting to take stock of the practical results of an endowment which has now been in existence for 200 years. I think it will be admitted

that the list of Radcliffe fellows contains a very fair proportion of men who, in one career or another, have won distinction.

LONDON, *October*. 1914.

J. B. NIAS.

Postscript.—Since the above was in type, I have to acknowledge, with my very best thanks, the valued collaboration of Professor Sir William Osler, and the contributions of Dr. Macan, Master of University College, on *Dr. Radcliffe and University College*, of Dr. Rambaut on *The Radcliffe Observatory*, and of Dr. Hatchett Jackson on *The Radcliffe Library*. Mr. C. J. Parker has not only allowed me to reproduce Mackenzie's original drawing of the Radcliffe Camera made for Ingram's *Memorials of Oxford*, but has kindly lent the two wood blocks which appear on pp. 98 and 100. For permission to reproduce Mackenzie's drawing of the Radcliffe Infirmary I am indebted to Mrs. F. P. Morrell. The Warden and Fellows of All Souls have given leave to reproduce the portrait of Sir Charles Vaughan, and the Warden of Merton that of Dr. David Hartley. The Radcliffe Trustees have liberally contributed to the cost of the book from the funds at their disposal. For this generous assistance I am deeply obliged.

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A
SHORT SKETCH
OF THE
LIFE OF *RADCLIFFE*



THE LIFE OF *RADCLIFFE*

FOR our knowledge of the chief facts in Radcliffe's life we are dependent upon a biography which was commissioned immediately after his death by the publisher Edmund Curll, and was entrusted to a professional writer named William Pittis, who cannot be said to have acquitted himself very creditably of his task. We are told much about Queen Anne's vapours and King William's legs, but we are not given any adequate conception of the way in which Radcliffe came to be, for a whole generation, the most trusted consultant in London. Then, as now, it was the family doctor who made the fortune of the consultant, and, if Radcliffe had been merely a man of ready and coarse wit, as his biographer makes him out to have been, he would hardly have amassed the fortune which he bequeathed to Oxford.

The founder of the Radcliffe fellowships was one of those needy boys who owe their start in life to the liberality of benefactors. He was one of a large family of children, his father being governor of the house of

correction at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and he is generally said to have been born in the year 1650. I have, however, been permitted to see a letter in the possession of Sir William Osler, recently written by a gentleman at Wakefield, in which it is said that the child born to Radcliffe's parents in that year died in infancy, and that the same name of John was then bestowed upon the next child born, as is not infrequently done, to the embarrassment of biographers; and this statement agrees with one made in a foot-note to Bliss's edition of Antony à Wood's *Athenae Oxonienses* under the heading of Richard Lower, to the effect that Radcliffe was born in the year 1653. At any rate, the boy showed so much promise with his preliminary education, that in 1666, when he was not in any case more than 15 years of age, he was sent to Oxford as a batteler or exhibitioner on the Freeston foundation at University College. In the following year he was advanced to the position of senior scholar, and in October 1669 took his B.A. degree. His father dying about this time and leaving his mother only moderately provided for, it was but natural that the young man should next look about for a fellowship in order to secure a permanent connexion with the University; and, in default of a vacancy at his own college, he succeeded in being elected to one at Lincoln, in the year 1670. He immediately took up the study of natural science with such facilities as the University then afforded, and after taking his M.A. degree in 1672, at an age when many undergraduates are now only matriculating, he passed on to the study of medicine,

taking the degree of M.B. in 1675. He next made an attempt to acquire practice as a physician in Oxford from his quarters in college, and, according to his biographer, with some success ; but he soon received a check. The Rector of Lincoln College at the time of Radcliffe's election was Dr. Nathaniel Crewe, who shortly afterwards became Bishop of Oxford and resigned his headship. It is probable that Crewe had given Radcliffe more or less definite permission to embark upon the study of medicine, because the great majority of the fellows of a college in those days were required to take Holy Orders in the Church of England within a certain time of their election, and one can hardly think that Radcliffe would have jeopardized his career by pursuing other studies without the permission of the college authorities ; but, whether this was the case or not, Dr. Thomas Marshall, Crewe's successor in the headship, thought fit to withhold the necessary permission at the last moment, so that, when Radcliffe had been a fellow for seven years, and had already taken his M.B. degree, he had to resign. Pittis ascribes this action on the part of Marshall to malice, as the result of some remarks which Radcliffe had let fall about him ; but the rights of the story we shall never know. In any case, Radcliffe lost an income and his rooms in college, at a time when he was only beginning to feel his feet in his profession. He moved into quarters in the town and, according to his biographer, continued to practise with ever-increasing success. He proceeded to the M.D. degree in the year 1682, as

a **Grand Compounder**, a term which seems to denote the possession of some amount of realized property, possibly bought with professional earnings,¹ and two years afterwards, when he was well over 30 years of age, he determined to leave Oxford and to proceed to London.

The circumstances which induced Radcliffe to take this step are not very clear, but we may presume that he would not have thrown up a very good professional position in Oxford except upon the best advice, or in response to pressing invitations from friends and acquaintances in London, of whom there were probably many. I am myself inclined to connect Radcliffe's removal to London with a State visit paid to Oxford in the spring of 1683 by James, Duke of York, afterwards King James the Second, in the company of his second wife and his unmarried daughter, the Princess Anne. The Princess was married in the summer of the same year to Prince George of Denmark, being then only 19 years of age, and a sumptuous separate establishment was at once provided for her at Whitehall by the liberality of her uncle, King Charles. Such an establishment would, almost as a matter of course, involve the appointment of a personal physician. It was a matter of much dynastic importance that the Princess Anne should become the mother of a healthy family, as her elder sister, who was heir-apparent to

¹ The formality of taking a degree as a Grand Compounder, which involved a good deal of extra expense, seems to have been imposed at that time by the University Statutes upon any one who possessed an income of £40 per annum from real property.

the throne, had no children. In quick succession, however, the Princess had three children,¹ who all died in infancy, an occurrence which must have been a matter of some concern to her father, who by this time had come to the throne. In the year 1686, when he had been only two years in London, Radcliffe was appointed by James physician to the Princess. As she was but 22 years of age at the time, it was only natural that the selection should not rest entirely with her. Miss Strickland tells us distinctly, though I do not know on what authority, that her father made the selection of Radcliffe himself.

As the result perhaps of his attendance, the next child, a boy born in July 1689, about seven months after the King's abdication, survived, although by the accounts which we have of him he was markedly rickety and delicate. This child was the young Duke of Gloucester, whose short and melancholy life has been written for us by one of his gentleman ushers, named Jenkin Lewis, who seems to have been really fond of him. From Lewis's memoir we gather that Radcliffe was the physician who was regularly sent for, in company with the Court apothecaries at Kensington, to attend the little Prince whenever he was ill ; and it seems clear from what Pittis says of his practice at Oxford, where he was regarded as an expert in the treatment of small-pox and other childish disorders, that Radcliffe must have had

¹ In 1684, 1685, and 1686. See Miss Strickland's *Life of Queen Anne*, in her *Lives of the Queens of England*. Curiously enough, she always speaks of Jenkin Lewis as Lewis Jenkins.

at this time the reputation of a specialist in children's diseases. The end of the little Duke was tragic. In 1700, directly after his eleventh birthday, he was attacked at Windsor with scarlet fever, and Radcliffe being out of the way, he was seen by Edward Hannes, a rather pretentious person, who had come to London from Oxford some time after Radcliffe, and had got into favour with the Princess, who was now of an age to choose her own medical advisers. Some years previously (in 1694) she had quarrelled with Radcliffe, though she still retained him as the medical attendant of her child. Hannes, who was in residence at Windsor, being in charge of the case, thought fit to bleed the little Duke. When Radcliffe, who held strong views about the impropriety of bleeding, arrived, he flew into a rage and is said to have exclaimed to Hannes, 'Then you have destroyed him, and you may finish him, for I will not prescribe'; which was a tactless speech, perhaps, but not unnatural considering how he had watched over the child's health since birth. Sure enough, the child did die, on the fourth or fifth day of his illness, having been seen altogether by four doctors. One of them was William Gibbons,¹ who was particu-

¹ The 'Nurse Gibbons' of Pittis's biography. When Radcliffe and Gibbons were in practice at Oxford, Gibbons was foolish enough to say of Radcliffe that 'it was a pity that his friends had not made a scholar of him'. In return for this Radcliffe dubbed him 'Nurse Gibbons' on account of his fondness for slops in the treatment of his patients. The name seems to have stuck to Gibbons throughout life. Gibbons was Dryden's doctor. In the Postscript to his *Virgil* (1697) Dryden attributes the recovery of his health 'next to God's Mercy, to the

larly obnoxious to Radcliffe, because he had supplanted him as the Princess's ordinary physician. Instead of keeping his share in this matter quiet, Hannes asked for a post-mortem examination, which was made in the company of three of the royal surgeons, and afterwards published an account of what was found.¹ The case illustrates Radcliffe's intolerance of professional incompetence.²

Radcliffe, as has been said, had definitely quarrelled with the Princess some years before this incident. His attendance had been more or less imposed upon her by her father, for State reasons, when she was little more than a girl; and after she had succeeded in bearing a boy who promised to grow up, she appears to have thought that she had done all that could be required of her politically. She had seventeen children in all, but none of them survived infancy except the little Duke of Gloucester. Radcliffe, being always somewhat of a woman-hater, seems to have disliked the Princess, and she, woman-like, probably saw that he disliked her; though she must have retained some regard

Skill and Care of Dr. *Gibbons*, and Dr. *Hobbs*, the two Ornaments of their Profession'.

¹ Luttrell, in his *Brief Relation of State Affairs*, under date of July 30, 1700, says that the Duke was attended by 'Gibbons, Ratcliffe, Morley, and Hanns, who bled, blisterd, and cup't him, tho to no purpose'. Radcliffe was probably responsible for the blisters. The autograph report of the autopsy has lately been acquired by the Radcliffe Library.

² Hannes succeeded Gibbons as Queen Anne's physician in ordinary in 1702, and was knighted in 1705. Dying in 1710, he was succeeded by Arbuthnot.

for him on account of the care which he took of her son. The story about her 'vapours', which probably signifies dyspepsia, has often been told. His answer to a messenger was that 'she was in as good a state of health as any woman breathing, could she but give in to the belief of it'. Thus in 1694 Radcliffe lost the Princess's favour. But to the end of her life, after she had become Queen, surreptitious advice about her ailments was regularly sought from him by Lady Masham.

At the last, when Anne's condition grew serious, Mead was introduced by Radcliffe as a person who would be competent in an emergency. According to Luttrell, the Queen was attended in her final illness, which lasted only a few days, by no less than five physicians, besides apothecaries, namely Arbuthnot, Mead, Hans Sloane, Shadwell, and Sir David Hamilton; so that it is no wonder that, when Lady Masham in a fright sent off an express for Radcliffe, who was ill at his country-house, he thought there were already a sufficient number of cooks at the broth, and declined to come. A cynical writer can find a good deal to say about Queen Anne's last illness. She was only 50 years of age when she died; she had grown extremely stout, and she appears to have succumbed to an acute attack of heart failure, of which the exciting cause was said at the time to have been the consumption of an inordinate quantity of black-heart cherries. The panic and fluster round her bed, with Lady Masham in supreme command in the absence of all relatives, and the crowd of courtiers and politicians outside, undecided whether

they should send to Paris for the Pretender or to Germany for the Elector George, have often been described.

Radcliffe's relations with other members of the royal family seem to have been equally unpleasant, though forced upon him by his eminence in his profession. William III was not personally genial, and is known to have been in his later years rather immoderate in his potations. His doctors were expected to give him good medicine without good advice, which was not a principle upon which Radcliffe practised. 'Why truly, I would not have your Majesty's two Legs for your three Kingdoms' was his remark on seeing the King's swollen ankles. He thus lost William's favour as he lost Anne's.

A curiously incorrect version of the part which Radcliffe played in the treatment of Queen Mary's last illness is given by Dr. Macmichael, from Pittis, in the sketch of Radcliffe's life which appeared in *Lives of the British Physicians*, published anonymously in 1830. Macmichael says that 'at first sight of the prescriptions, without having even entered the chamber of the royal patient, he exclaimed, with his characteristic rudeness, that Her Majesty was a dead woman, for it was impossible to do any good in her case, where remedies had been given that were so contrary to the nature of the distemper'. We have the correct account from Queen Mary's own physician, Dr. Walter Harris, a judicious man and, as his writings show, a follower of Sydenham in his practice. Harris was in charge of the case from

first to last, and Radcliffe was merely called in to aid in making a diagnosis. He pronounced the case to be measles, whereas it was really one of hæmorrhagic small-pox. To settle the question Sir Thomas Millington, a much older man than either Harris or Radcliffe, was brought in, and he decided for small-pox. Harris gives us a full account of the illness in one of his books, under the name of a combined infection of small-pox and measles, so that there really would seem to have been but little opening for difference of opinion amongst the physicians. Harris attributes the fatal result chiefly to the fact that the Queen had taken, on her own initiative, at the commencement of her illness, a couple of doses of a well-known sudorific confection of opium and aromatics, known as *Theriaca Andromachi*, which had been recommended to her for occasional use by her former physician, Dr. Richard Lower. Probably the sudorific had no influence whatever on the course of the illness, hæmorrhagic small-pox being almost invariably fatal, but it was Harris who put the blame on the remedy, and not Radcliffe. Harris's writings are well worth reading in this connexion, because his ideas about drugs and treatment appear to have been very similar to those held by Radcliffe. In one of his books¹ he tells a good story about Sir John Micklethwait, a much-respected President of the College of Physicians, who, on being asked by a young student, probably Harris himself, for a pearl of wisdom for his future guidance, advised him 'that he should always have a great care of

¹ *Pharmacologia Anti-empirica*, c. xiii, on Opium.

Letting Bloud without good cause, and of being overbold in the Use of Opiats', good advice which Harris evidently never forgot. As Radcliffe held similar views, there seems to have been no reason why they should have quarrelled over Queen Mary's case.

Throughout his career in London, Radcliffe lay under the suspicion of being a Roman Catholic, or at least of sympathizing with that form of faith. Probably this was due in part to the favour shown to him by King James II during his short reign, and partly also to the fact that Radcliffe succeeded to much of the practice of Thomas Short, who was a Roman Catholic. In this way, after James's abdication, Radcliffe came to be looked upon as a Jacobite or partisan of the exiled monarch and his cause. We need not therefore be surprised at finding Radcliffe abused by Bishop Burnet. Both the queens, Mary and Anne, thought differently from their father on the subject of religion; and it is said that in the delirium of her last illness, Queen Mary exclaimed that Dr. Radcliffe had concealed a Popish nurse behind the curtain. Harris, who in early life had resigned a fellowship of New College in order to become a Roman Catholic, though he afterwards returned to the Protestant fold, I believe to have been on terms of friendship with Radcliffe; and that Radcliffe was exceedingly tolerant towards persons of that faith is evident from the anecdotes related by Pittis, as, for example, the story of Radcliffe's liberality to Dr. Obadiah Walker, the ejected Master of University College, whom he supported until his death. A great deal of

the animosity exhibited towards Radcliffe in his lifetime, both inside the profession and outside, may be set down to this suspicion as to his religious beliefs.

In his practice Radcliffe is known to have been fond of blisters, and he was somewhat ridiculed for the extensive use which he made of them ; but it can be said in favour of blisters, that patients can hardly be killed with them, as with bleeding, purging, and opiates. Not long after Radcliffe's death, Dr. Edward Strother brought out a collection of his prescriptions, annotated judiciously with comments of his own, which show Radcliffe to have been a safe and, for the time, an elegant and refined prescriber ; which probably was the reason why he was such a favourite with the apothecaries, generally good judges in such matters. Whatever Radcliffe might say to his best patients, he would not be likely to kill them ; and to any one possessed of an adequate acquaintance with the peculiarities of the pharmacology of the time, it will be useful to compare Strother's book, and the writings of Harris, with the farragoes of herbal decoctions affected by the contemporaries of Sydenham. This change in practice may I think be traced to the influence of Willis and one or two others of the Oxford school, like Boyle, who, though not a medical practitioner by profession, had taught men the place of scepticism in medical inquiry. After the end of the 17th century we no longer find books larded with quotations from Hippocrates and Galen. The *ipse dixit* was on the point of vanishing ; and from this

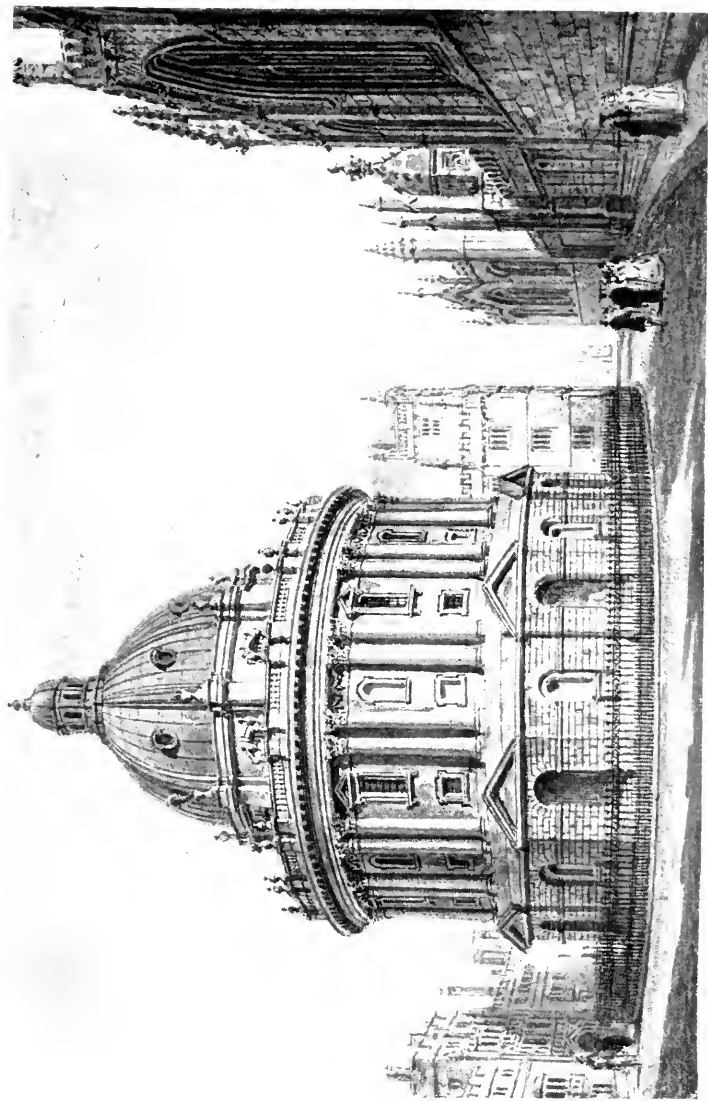
revival of empiricism the amount of medical writing in this country fell off very greatly after the publication of the writings of Sydenham and Willis, so that such works of value as there are of Radcliffe's time, like Harris's, are decidedly meagre. It is regrettable that Radcliffe never felt inclined to put pen to paper as the author of a medical work, as we may be sure that he would have shown himself a shrewd and lucid writer.

Radcliffe's daily life during his sojourn of thirty years in London compelled him to spend a good deal of time every day in coffee-houses or taverns for the purpose of seeing apothecaries and receiving communications. This was the recognized practice of all consultants who had large connexions. The metropolis of that day was in shape somewhat like a dumb-bell, with the cities of London and Westminster placed at the ends, and united by the intermediate thoroughfare of the Strand with its side streets. Thus a physician who lived in the West End had of necessity to resort to the City at fixed hours during the day, that he might sit in a coffee-house, like Garraway's near the Royal Exchange, while the City physician similarly came up to the West End. Readers of Pepys's *Diary* will remember what time he wasted in running to and fro, from the City, where he lived, to the West End haunts, in which he loved to be seen. Though Radcliffe first resided in Bow Street, and afterwards in Bloomsbury, he undoubtedly was very fond of the City, and probably learnt there how to invest his money. He is reputed to have

been somewhat of a screw over small expenses at taverns, a not uncommon City failing, but he was very liberal in great things, and took a keen interest in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of which he became a governor, and which he remembered handsomely in his will.

After thirty years of this kind of life, Radcliffe's health began to fail. As he suffered from gout, he had bought himself an estate at Carshalton in Surrey to which he might retire. A few years before his death he reckoned himself to be worth £80,000, mostly well invested in landed estate in various counties; but Hearne in his *Reliquiae* says that he died worth £140,000. He was taken ill with a fit of apoplexy in church, and died shortly afterwards, on November 1, 1714, just three months after the death of Queen Anne. He is reported to have predicted from the state of his pulse that he would not survive. The whole of his fortune he left to trustees for the advancement of the study of natural science and medicine in connexion with the University of Oxford, his two surviving sisters and several nephews and nieces being well provided for by means of annuities. As these annuities fell in, his trustees were enabled to endow the University and City of Oxford in succession with a library, an infirmary, and an observatory,—the specific sum of £40,000 being left for the library, subject to the life interests of his sisters. On their deaths the ground lying between Brasenose College and All Souls was bought and cleared of the buildings which covered it, in order that the Radcliffe Camera might

From the drawing by MACKENZIE for *INGRAM'S MEMORIALS*



THE RADCLIFFE CAMERA

be built upon the site. It is interesting to note that the original plan contemplated an extension of the Selden end of the Bodleian Library in a way that would have encroached considerably upon the grounds of Exeter College.¹ The building was commenced in the year 1740, and the Observatory and Infirmary were erected about thirty years later, when we may presume that the rest of the annuities had fallen in.²

There was, however, one portion of Radcliffe's benefaction which came into operation immediately after his death, the arrangements for it being practically complete at the time of his decease. This was his well-known institution of travelling fellowships, at that time a novel form of endowment from which great results were expected. Having carefully looked into this matter, I have come to the conclusion that these appointments were originally intended to benefit the University directly by improving the raw material for appointments to University professorships; and not by any means to be the endowments for the benefit of the medical profession at large which they have since become. In Radcliffe's time professorial posts in the Faculty of Medicine were almost of necessity filled from the narrow circle of resident medical graduates, mostly fellows of colleges, whose professional training had chiefly consisted of reading Hippocrates

¹ See the article on Radcliffe in the *Biographia Britannica*, vol. v. 1760, p. 3464.

² For full details as to the erection of these two institutions, see the Oxford Historical Society's edition of Wood's *City of Oxford*, vol. i. pp. 392, 394.

and Galen in an arm-chair, as a lawyer might read Justinian. In Radcliffe's time the medical staff of the University consisted of a Regius Professor, usually the Head of a college or hall, who combined his office with a praelectorship of anatomy, unless he preferred to delegate the unpleasant duties of that post to a deputy. There were also two medical fellows at Merton College, on Linacre's foundation, whose duties consisted in commenting on the works of Hippocrates and Galen, while the Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy taught the scientific bases of medicine, so far as they were understood at the time ; and finally, there was the Botanic Garden, in which the student could wander at will with a herbal under his arm, and obtain more or less desultory instruction from the curator, the whole forming a slender provision for instruction in the rudiments of an important profession. From Wood's *Fasti Oxonienses* we can gather that there were only a very few students of medicine in Oxford. Some four or five men took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine every year, and out of this number perhaps one-half would proceed to the doctor's degree ; and the main usefulness of the University, as far as the medical profession was concerned, was that it could incorporate practitioners with foreign diplomas so as to make them eligible for the fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians, in accordance with an ordinance made by Charles II.

In view of such a state of things nothing could be better designed than an arrangement which ensured that

a medical student, before he settled down for life in a sleepy provincial town, should be induced, by means of a liberal stipend, to spend several years in the practical study of his profession at the great medical centres of the continent of Europe. The Radcliffe fellowships, as originally instituted, were only two in number, and they were tenable for ten years without forfeiture by marriage. The candidates were required to be 'Masters of Arts and entered on the Physic line', and thus to have completed all their preliminary studies and formed the intention of practising medicine; but their strictly professional training was to be obtained outside Oxford. They were thus required to spend at least five out of the ten years of their fellowship in study and travel abroad. The remainder of the period might be spent at home, either at Oxford or elsewhere; and to facilitate their continued residence at Oxford, when in this country, Radcliffe, by means of a liberal donation of £5,000 to the building fund of University College, was able to secure for his fellows the use of two sets of rooms in that college with the accompanying privilege of a seat at the high table and entry to Oxford official society. In these arrangements one can perceive traces of the sore feeling which must have been left behind by Radcliffe's compulsory exclusion from Lincoln College. The stipends of college fellowships at that time were so small as to prevent any possibility of serious foreign travel, and therefore from the first it was understood that these fellowships might be held

along with an ordinary college fellowship, the fellow in that case not making use of the rooms in University College. From some memoranda which I have been privileged to see at All Souls, by the kindness of Professor Oman, it appears that the whole sum received from his college fellowship for the first complete year by C. R. Vaughan, who was elected a fellow of All Souls in 1800, was only £133. Foreign travel even in those days was impossible on such an income.

Such, then, appears to have been the original intention of the Radcliffe fellowships. Being only two in number, and therefore awarded, on the average, only once in five years, they were intended to assist the most meritorious medical graduates of the University in obtaining the best professional education that Europe could supply, in the hope that they would come back to Oxford and adorn it with their presence until some vacancy on the teaching staff of the University should occur. Nothing better could be devised to meet the circumstances of the case, but unfortunately the intentions of benefactors are seldom perfectly realized. So much was thought of the Radcliffe fellows, when they came into existence, by the public at large, that Oxford seems never to have appeared to them a sufficiently worthy sphere for their capacities. With but few exceptions, the Radcliffe fellows have not made Oxford their permanent home, and the metropolis has claimed them instead. This has been a misfortune; but neither Radcliffe nor his advisers could see so far into the future.¹

¹ Scepticism about the usefulness of the fellowships was expressed

I am inclined to believe that in settling the details of this unique foundation Radcliffe was much assisted by his friend Mead. The friendship which sprang up between these two men is one of the most striking incidents in Radcliffe's life. Mead was about twenty years younger, and his training had been very different. Being the son of a London Nonconformist minister, he had received the greater part of his education abroad on account of religious difficulties, and had graduated in medicine at the University of Padua. On his return to London he brought out a work on poisons, and was elected physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. His professional residence was consequently in the City, in Austin Friars, and we may assume that Radcliffe first made his acquaintance there. There are passages in Mead's works, such as his *Monita et Præcepta Medica*, which indicate that he had a high opinion of Radcliffe's professional sagacity; and Radcliffe in turn showed his high opinion of Mead by putting him forward as his substitute when the health of Queen Anne became precarious. When Radcliffe died, Mead moved into the West End and succeeded to Radcliffe's house in Bloomsbury Square along with much of his practice. Mead may be regarded as one of the earliest teachers of clinical medicine of a modern type, and the medical school of St. Thomas's

as early as Pope's Epistle 'To Augustus' (1737), lines 183 sq. :

Ev'n Radcliff's Doctors travel first to France
Nor dare to practise till they've learned to dance.

Hospital still honours his memory by the Mead Medal. Two of the earliest of the Radcliffe fellows, Broxholm and Peters, were certainly his pupils at St. Thomas's, and for these reasons I venture to think that Mead, on account of his own continental training, took a keen interest in Radcliffe's projects, and in view of their intimacy had a share in shaping them.

This sketch of the founder of the Radcliffe fellowships is not intended to be exhaustive, because the more immediate object of this collection of notes is to commemorate Radcliffe's fellows and not Radcliffe himself, except incidentally; but enough has been said to convey the impression that there is need for an adequate life of this eminent physician.

J. B. N.

Postscript.—The Radcliffe Library has lately become possessed of two interesting documents relating to Radcliffe.

One of these is a note-book containing entries made by his factotum or steward, a man named Singleton, of moneys paid into Radcliffe's banking account between the years 1700 and 1706. From these it appears that Radcliffe used to send to his banker round sums of £100 every ten to fourteen days, presumably after meeting all his current expenditure, as in those days men banked merely for the purpose of investment. It seems that in this way Radcliffe's balance increased between July 1700 and June 1706 by about £22,000,

representing between £3,000 and £4,000 a year, put by during those years, all of which of course was invested in land. The same book also contains the names of a number of Radcliffe's patients, with the medicines prescribed for them, many, among them Sir Isaac Newton, being persons of title. That he was more shrewd than learned may be inferred from the following anecdote told of him by his friend, Dr. Walter Harris. Radcliffe, on one occasion, said to Sir Thomas Millington, a man whom he could not fail to respect, that the whole art of medicine could be put on a sheet of note-paper ; to which Millington replied, 'As far as you know it, it certainly could'. The story has been told of others, but perhaps this is the original.

THE
RADCLIFFE
FELLOWS & PRIZEMEN

A
CHRONOLOGICAL LIST
OF THE
RADCLIFFE FELLOWS

THE arrangements for the endowment of the Radcliffe fellowships were practically complete at the time of Radcliffe's death, and if he had lived a little longer he might perhaps himself have superintended the first elections. He died on November the 1st, 1714, and the first two fellows were elected together in July of the following year. The tenure of the fellowships, on the original foundation, was fixed at a term of ten years, with a stipend of £300 per annum for each fellow, half of the time to be spent abroad, and the candidates at the time of election were to be Masters of Arts, a degree which, on account of the early age at which residence was often commenced in those days, might be taken as early as 22 or 23 years of age, as in Radcliffe's own case. The list of fellows commences brilliantly with

NOEL BROXHOLM.

[*Elected July 1715.*]

Noel Broxholm was the son of Robert Broxholm, of Oakham, Rutlandshire. He was a scholar of West-

minster School, and in due course became a Junior Student of Christ Church.¹ He matriculated in October 1704, at the age of 18, and took his M.A. degree in 1711. At the time of his election he had commenced the study of medicine, and was a pupil of Mead's at St. Thomas's Hospital. Amongst his fellow students was the well-known antiquary, Dr. William Stukeley, also originally intended for the medical profession, and we get a glimpse of Broxholm as a medical student in Dr. Stukeley's Common Place Book and Diaries, which have been published by the Surtees Society of Durham. In vol. i, p. 96, he speaks of Broxholm as 'a Stamford man of mean parents: brought up at Oxford. He attended with me Dr. Cole, Dr. Fulwood, and Dr. Coleby as pupils of Dr. Meads at S. Thomas's hospital in the year 1709. He was a man of wit and gayety, lov'd poetry, was a good classic, became one of Radcliffs travelling fellows in the year 1720 (*sic*): got much money in the Misisipi project in France. At length he came over and practised, but never had a great liking to it, tho' he had good encouragement. He married a rich widow, and this year, 1748, in July, threw himself out of life by cutting his jugular vein at his house at Thistleworth' [= Isleworth]. Again, at p. 46 of the same volume, Stukeley remarks: 'My Countryman, Dr. Broxholm, was at the Hospital at the same time with Dr. Mead and Dr. Coleby, who has since been chose one of Dr. Radcliffe travelling Fellows,

¹ Forshall, *Westminster School*, p. 206, and Welch, *List of the Queen's Scholars of St. Peter's College, Westminster*, 1852.

and Dr. Fulwood, now living at Huntingdon. . . . I formed a weekly meeting of the young physicians and surgeons, Mr. Cheselden and Mr. Thomas Forster, where we dissected some part or other, and read a discourse in our turns upon any subject we had a mind.' The information of this paragraph seems to be defective, as no Dr. Coleby was ever elected a Radcliffe fellow, and the date is too early for Dr. Kidby, who in 1709 would have been only 13 years of age.

The reference to the Mississippi project is explained by the following passage in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1799, p. 449 ; where a writer, signing himself ' V.', who may be Dr. Vaughan,¹ replies to a query about the Radcliffe fellows by ' N. M.' at p. 204. After stating that Dr. Radcliffe founded these fellowships to defray the expenses of going to Padua, then the most celebrated medical school, he says : ' About half a century past or upwards, Dr. Broxholme, one of Radcliff's travelling fellows of Oxford, on his return from Padua in Italy to England, visited Paris ; whence after a short residence he was preparing to return to England. In that *interim* or mean while, an opulent merchant at Paris was in a dangerous state of illness, and despaired of. It was recommended to call into consultation the English physician then at Paris. Dr. Broxholme accordingly attended for some time ; and on his patient the merchant's recovery, the merchant presented him with a draft for £500 Mississippi stock. Dr. Broxholme returned hastily home to a remote part of England where his connexions

¹ See *post*, p. 68.

then laid, without any attention to the draft in his pocket-book for the Mississippi stock; and on his return to London that stock had risen to above twenty times its original value, or par, being about the time of the South-sea Bubble and the other iniquitous projects and cheats of that period. Dr. Broxholme sold his £500 Mississippi stock for £10,000, at that time recorded a great and considerable fee. I have understood that the greatness of that fee overwhelmed him, insomuch that he did not long enjoy it.'

Broxholm evidently returned to Oxford to reside more or less regularly after his return from abroad, because we get the following glimpse of him going into Staffordshire on a lucrative errand from his quarters at Oxford. He took his M.B. and M.D. degrees together in July 1723, which is about the time of the incident recorded. In the life of Thomas Newton, Bishop of Bristol,¹ there is an amusing anecdote, which is calculated to make a modern physician's mouth water. A certain Mr. Pulteney was taken ill at the house of 'his friend and schoolfellow, the first Lord Chetwynd, at Ingestree in Staffordshire, where he lay a long time most dangerously ill of a violent pleuretic fever. . . . That illness cost him about 750 guineas in physicians, and his cure was effected at last by some small beer. Dr. Hope, Dr. Swynfen, and other physicians from Stafford, Lichfield, and Derby were called in, and had about 250 guineas of the money. Dr. Freind came down post from London with Mrs. Pulteney, and received

¹ Prefixed to his Works. 1782, vol. i, p. 27.

300 guineas for his journey. Dr. Broxholme came from Oxford and received 200 guineas. When these physicians, who were his particular friends, arrived, they found the case quite desperate and gave him entirely over. They said every thing had been done that could be done. They prescribed some few medicines, but without the least effect. He was still alive, and was heard to mutter in a low voice, "Small beer, small beer". They said, "Give him small beer or any thing". Accordingly, a great silver cup was brought, which contained two quarts of small beer. They ordered an orange to be squeezed into it, and gave it him. He drank the whole at a draught, and called for another. Another was given him, and soon after drinking that he fell into a most profound sleep and a most profuse sweat for near twenty-four hours. In him the saying was verified, "If he sleep, he shall do well". From that time he recovered marvelously, insomuch that in very few days the physicians took their leave, saying that now he had no want of any thing but of a horse for his doctor and of an ass for his apothecary.' From his well-known character for facetiousness, we may attribute this witticism to Dr. Broxholm.

A few years after this incident an alteration in medical practice came about which modified very considerably the relation of the Universities to the medical profession. A system of county hospitals or infirmaries was established all over England, maintained by the regular contributions of the charitable, which afforded a new and extensive field for study and research of

which physicians were not slow to avail themselves. Towns in which there had never before been resident physicians came to have them, besides the usual apothecaries, and the practice of sending to Oxford, or Cambridge, or London for consultants began to decline. Medical knowledge of a high order came to be much more generally diffused, and Oxford ceased to be a centre for consulting practice in the Midlands, as it had previously been. The Hampshire Infirmary was opened at Winchester in 1736, the Devon and Exeter Hospital at Exeter in 1741, and so on. In London two new hospitals of this kind were founded, the Westminster and St. George's hospitals, and these were soon followed by the Middlesex, all three being supported by voluntary contributions and staffed by eminent practitioners who gave their services gratuitously. On the opening of St. George's Hospital in 1733 Dr. Broxholm was elected one of the first physicians, and Dr. Peters, another Radcliffe fellow, was similarly elected two years later. We shall see that other Radcliffe fellows were lured away from Oxford, so that Radcliffe's project began to fail of its intentions. The attractions of the metropolis outweighed those of Oxford, which had no Infirmary until the year 1772, when the setting free of Radcliffe funds by the death of the last of the annuitants enabled the Radcliffe trustees to open that building, rather too late to do any good as far as the Radcliffe fellows were concerned.

Dr. Broxholm's advancement in practice in London,

after his election to St. George's Hospital in 1733, was rapid. In the following year he was appointed physician to the Prince of Wales, son of George II, but a few years later he was attacked by mental disease. His name appears in the lists of the Royal College of Physicians without any address between 1742 and 1744, and afterwards he is entered as residing at Sunbury. He committed suicide, as Stukeley says, on July 8, 1748. Horace Walpole, in his *Letters* (Cunningham's edition, vol. ii, p. 120), writes thus to George Montagu under the date of July 25, 1748: 'You have seen in the papers that Dr. Broxholme is dead. He cut his throat. He always was nervous and vapoured, and so good-natured that he left off his practice from not being able to bear seeing so many melancholy objects. I remember him with as much wit as ever I knew; there was a pretty correspondence of Latin odes that passed between him and Hodges.' Such was the melancholy end of the first Radcliffe fellow.

Dr. Broxholm's name is often written 'Bloxham' or 'Bloxam' by contemporaries. In *Notes and Queries* for September 27, 1856, there is an inquiry from 'Magdalenensis', who says: 'A book is before me entitled, A collection of receipts in physic, being the practice of the late eminent Dr. Bloxam, containing a complete body of prescriptions answering to every disease, with some in surgery, 2nd ed. London, 8vo, 1754. The editor, whose name does not appear, gives no account in the preface of this eminent physician lately dead'; and asks for further information about

him. No reply, however, was forthcoming. I have never been able to meet with a copy of this book, which must be decidedly rare ; but I should imagine that it is a collection of prescriptions by our Dr. Broxholm. He was, of course, a fellow of the London College of Physicians, and delivered the Harveian Oration in 1731, but beyond this he does not appear to have made any contribution to medical literature.

ROBERT WYNTLE.

[*Elected July 1715.*]

Dr. Robert Wyntle was elected a Radcliffe fellow along with Dr. Broxholm in July 1715. He was the son of Richard Wyntle, of Gloucester, and matriculated at Pembroke College in March 1699, at the age of 16, as a scholar. He was elected a fellow of Merton College in 1708 at the so-called 'golden election', when eight fellows were elected, of whom seven were members of the college and Wyntle the only one from outside. Having been born in 1683, Dr. Wyntle was of the mature age of 32 when he was elected Radcliffe fellow, and he retained his college fellowship, as permitted by the rules of the Radcliffe foundation.

The Merton Registers, as indexed under the direction of the late Warden, Dr. Brodrick, make it possible to trace his career with some detail. Twice within a year—in August 1711 and April 1712—he received

leave of absence for three months, to go to Baiae for his health. He held several small college offices, and in 1715 was Vice-Warden. After becoming Radcliffe fellow he spent many years abroad, having three years' leave in 1716, and again in 1723 and 1726. By 1727 he had taken his M.D. degree: in 1724 the list of fellows describes him as only M.A. There were at this time two lecturers on medicine at Merton College, on the foundation of Thomas Linacre, for which reason the present Linacre professorship is endowed from that college; but Dr. Wyntle never held either of these posts.

Dr. Brodrick, when I wrote to him for information about Dr. Wyntle, kindly replied as follows:

‘He was elected Warden July 18, 1734, and died as Warden on August 22, 1750, and was buried in our Chapel. His tenure of office was marked by constant disputes between him and the fellows, which in 1737 were settled, at least for a time, by the intervention of the Visitor, Archbishop Potter. I find that in 1740 he was reprimanded by the Visitor for converting to his own use £100 placed in his hands for college purposes.’

CHARLES PETERS.

[*Elected July 1725.*]

Dr. Peters was elected at the next election of Radcliffe fellows in 1725. He was the son of John Peters, of London, and was a Christ Church student, matricu-

lating in March 1710 at the age of 15. He took his B.A. degree in 1713, and his M.A. degree not until 1724. In the interval he seems to have studied medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital under Mead ; to whom in 1720 he dedicated a sumptuous edition of the poem by Hieronymus Fracastorius of Verona entitled 'Syphilis sive morbus gallicus', thanking Mead in his preface for having drawn his attention to it.

After his election as a Radcliffe fellow he went abroad, having indicated by transferring his name to the books of University College, that he intended to occupy the fellows' rooms there ; but he did not take his medical degrees at Oxford until November 1732, when he was nearly 40 years of age. He then settled in London, where he was made physician extraordinary to King George II in 1733, and was elected a physician to St. George's Hospital in 1735. He did not become a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians until after this election, in 1739, and in the same year he was made physician-general to the army. Dr. Peters evidently had high friends at Court, but how he stepped into favour so promptly I am unable to ascertain. I am inclined to think, from his semi-military position as physician-general, that he must have seen service abroad in the campaigns in Flanders or elsewhere, during his younger years ; he may, perhaps, have been selected to accompany George II, but I have not been able to trace him in this capacity.

In No. 475 of the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* is a paper read on January 24, 1745 : 'The Case

of a Person bit by a Mad Dog', communicated to the President by Mr. Ranby, F.R.S., Serjeant-Surgeon to His Majesty, from Charles Peters, M.D., F. Coll. Med. Lond. It reports the successful treatment of a case brought in to St. George's Hospital at Michaelmas 1741.

Dr. Peters did not enjoy his exalted position as physician-general for long. At the age of 51 he died, as is recorded in the *London Magazine* for 1746, at p. 209; and Mead's son-in-law, Sir Edward Wilmot, was appointed to his place.

JAMES STEPHENS.

[*Elected July 1725.*]

There is very little to record of Dr. Stephens. He was the son of the Rev. George Stephens of Margate, Kent, and matriculated at Corpus in 1709 at the early age of 14, holding a scholarship confined to his native county. He took his B.A. degree in 1713, at the age of 18, and his M.A. degree in 1717, at the age of 22; dates which show how juvenile the studies of the University must have been at that period. In 1719 his scholarship at Corpus developed into a fellowship.

After having been elected to a Radcliffe fellowship in 1725 along with Dr. Peters, Dr. Stephens resigned it in 1731, another fellow being forthwith elected in his place.

He had previously taken the M.D. degree by diploma from University College in 1728 ; but his further career I cannot trace.

NATHAN HICKMAN.

[*Elected April 1731, vice Stephens resigned.*]

Equally obscure is the career of this Radcliffe fellow. He was the son of Nathan Hickman of London, gentleman, and matriculated as a gentleman-commoner at Queen's College in March 1712 $\frac{2}{3}$, at the age of 18. He took his B.A. degree in March 1718 $\frac{6}{7}$, and his M.A. 1722. Some manuscript notes by Rawlinson in the Bodleian Library (Rawlinson MS. J. 4^o. 6. 150, 1) state that he was 'chose fellow of Merton College' ; but the records of that college, as the late Warden informed me, do not confirm this statement. 'I feel sure', Dr. Brodrick wrote, 'that Hickman cannot have been elected fellow between 1700 and 1800.' Rawlinson continues : ' Was tutor to the Duke of Kingston in his travels. At Rome took out an indulgence, as it seems for a joke, though to procure it, he must pass for a Papist. Since his return he accumulated the degrees of M.B. and M.D. He squanderd away a considerable fortune, was very loose in both his principles and practice, and fully held the Religio Medici. Admitted of the College of Physitians.'

Either Hickman or his father became a fellow of

the Royal Society in 1725, and the record adds 'afterwards M.D.' If this was the son, he was elected at the early age of 30. I can trace his career no farther.¹

JOHN KIDBY.

[*Elected July 1735.*]

This Radcliffe fellow also has to a large extent baffled me in my inquiries. He was elected by himself in July 1735, the premature resignation of Dr. Stephens having upset the original order of election. Dr. Kidby was the son of the Rev. Edmund Kidby, rector of West Hanningfield, Essex, and entered at Balliol College in October 1713, at the age of 17. Though he took his B.A. degree in June 1717, he did not proceed to the M.A. degree until 1734, and what he was doing in the interval I am unable to say. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1756, and died in the year 1762, being then 66 years of age. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1762, at p. 342, I find his obituary notice as follows: 'July 2nd, Dr. Kidby, a physician on Garlick-hill', and in the *London Magazine* for the same year, p. 450, 'John Kidby, M.A., F.R.S., one of Dr. Radcliffe's travelling physicians'. Dr. Kidby was thus nearly 40

¹ There is an interesting letter among the Sloane MSS. at the British Museum, from either the father or the son, to Sir Hans Sloane, about the Duke of Kingston, who was a patient.

years of age when elected to a Radcliffe fellowship,¹ and never took any medical degree at Oxford—as he is styled Dr. in one of his obituary notices, he may have taken a medical degree abroad—nor did he ever become either a fellow or a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London, so that he was not legally qualified to practise within the jurisdiction of that college. Garlick Hill is the name of a street in the City of London, which leads out of Thames Street.

I may perhaps solve the enigma some day ; but up to the present this Dr. Kidby, with his companion fellows, Drs. Stephens and Hickman, have given me more trouble than all the rest of the Radcliffe fellows put together. They may have settled down in Oxford to practise ; but unfortunately there is, for the middle of the eighteenth century, no gossiping chronicler for Oxford like Hearne or Antony à Wood.

JOHN MONRO.

[*Elected April 1741.*]

Dr. Monro was one of the medical family of Monro, who distinguished themselves so greatly in medicine during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in various ways. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School (C. J. Robinson, *Merchant Taylors' School Register*, ii. 65),

¹ A letter of his to Sir Hans Sloane, soliciting his support in the election, is among the Sloane MSS.

and went thence to St. John's College as a foundation scholar. He subsequently became a fellow of that college. Matriculating in June 1733, at the age of 17, he took his M.A. degree in July 1740, and was elected a Radcliffe fellow in April 1741. He then transferred his name to the books of University College, and took his medical degrees from that college. Dr. Monro was a son of Dr. James Monro, physician to the Bethlehem Hospital for the insane, in South London, and consequently had his path in life mapped out for him in advance. A full account of his career is given by Dr. Munk in his *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*. He succeeded his father as physician to Bethlehem Hospital, the post being a salaried one with a residence, and passed it on in turn to his own son and grandson, so that four generations of Monros in all held this lucrative position. Dr. Monro was a man of many accomplishments, but he wrote nothing of a professional character except a pamphlet in reply to a certain Dr. Battie, who had reflected on his father's treatment of insanity. He died in 1791, at the age of 76.

GEORGE DOWDESWELL.

[*Elected July 1745.*]

Dr. Dowdeswell was the second son of an opulent country gentleman, William Dowdeswell of Pull Court, Worcestershire, and his eldest brother, the Rt. Hon. William Dowdeswell, became a statesman of consider-

able eminence in the reign of George the Third. Dr. Dowdeswell matriculated at Christ Church in December, 1738, at the age of 16, taking his M.A. degree in May 1745; and he was elected a Radcliffe fellow in the following July. He took the M.B. and M.D. degrees together from University College as late as July 1757, so that he must have studied his profession in a very leisurely manner.

Dr. Dowdeswell, doubtless on account of his family connexions, settled down to practise in the city of Gloucester; and I find his obituary notice in the *London Magazine* for 1773, at p. 256, as follows: 'At the Hotwells in Bristol, George Dowdeswell, M.D., of the city of Gloucester. He was elected from Christ-church, Oxford, into one of Dr. Ratcliffe's travelling fellowships, and was brother to the right hon. William Dowdeswell.' Dr. Dowdeswell founded a junior branch of his family, the Dowdeswells of Redmarley, who are mentioned in Burke's *Landed Gentry*. His son George (died 1852) was a distinguished Indian Civil Servant.

ROBERT LYNCH.

[*Elected April 1751.*]

Dr. Lynch was a Canterbury scholar of Corpus, and was in due course promoted to a fellowship in that college. He was the son of Dr. George Lynch of Ripple, Kent, and matriculated in December 1738, at the age of 16. He took his M.A. degree in February 1745, and was elected a Radcliffe fellow in April 1751. He then trans-

ferred his name to the books of University College, and took his M.B. degree in 1751 and the M.D. 1756.

Dr. Lynch returned to his native city of Canterbury to practise, and in a medical register of the date 1779-80 in the Library of the British Museum, I find him entered as residing there. His death is recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1783, on p. 895, as follows: 'Oct. 2. Of a paralytic stroke, at Deal, in Kent, aged 62, Robert Lynch, M.D., an eminent physician of Canterbury. He was eldest son of the late George Lynch, M.D., and was some time fellow of C.C.C. Oxford, and one of Radcliffe's travelling physicians.'

I cannot find that Dr. Lynch ever published anything. It will be noticed how regularly it was becoming the practice to give the Radcliffe fellowships to fellows of colleges.

DAVID HARTLEY.

[*Elected August 1755.*]

The father of David Hartley was a well-known philosophic writer, the author of *Observations on Man*. The son matriculated as a gentleman-commoner at Corpus April 1, 1747, at the age of 15, and took his M.A. degree from Merton in June 1754, having been elected a fellow of that college August 2, 1753. He retained his college fellowship until his death December 19, 1813, at the age of 81, never marrying. He was elected a Radcliffe fellow in August 1755; but it appears that he never

proceeded to a medical degree, for he resigned his Radcliffe fellowship in 1760, having, one may presume, not complied with the condition of going abroad to study medicine. In 1759 he entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, and while there formed an intimacy with the well-known American philosopher, Benjamin Franklin. He subsequently entered Parliament in 1774 as a member for Hull, and continued to represent that city, with one short interval, until 1784. He distinguished himself while in Parliament by his liberal opinions, and inveighed persistently against the war with America. Consequently when peace was eventually made between Great Britain and the United States in 1783, Hartley was selected as the plenipotentiary for this country, to sign the treaty at Paris, while his old acquaintance, Benjamin Franklin, acted in a similar capacity on the other side. The meeting between the two men must have been interesting. This was the principal event in Hartley's life, and he gave up his seat in Parliament in the following year. Wraxall, in his *Memoirs*, describes him as a portentously dull speaker, but perfectly honest. In 1785 he brought out an invention for preserving houses from fire, which consisted chiefly in the covering of all woodwork with iron sheeting, and published a pamphlet thereon.

In a memoir of Sir William Pepys, by Miss Alice Gaussen, which appeared in 1904, under the title of *A Later Pepys*, there is an interesting account of Hartley in his later years, when he lived with his sister at Belvedere, Bath (vol. ii, p. 108); and opposite

From the pastel by LEWIS VASLET



DR. DAVID HARTLEY

p. 132 of vol. ii there is a good reproduction of a portrait which was engraved by Walker after a painting by Romney. The portrait shown here is from a pastel by Lewis Vaslet in the Lodgings of the Warden of Merton; by whose courtesy I am permitted to reproduce it.

SAMUEL MUSGRAVE.

[*Elected March 1760.*]

Dr. Musgrave is the unlucky one of the Radcliffe fellows. He was the son of Mr. Richard Musgrave, of Washfield, Devonshire. Having matriculated at Queen's College in May 1749, at the age of 16, he migrated in Feb. 1750 to Corpus, where he had won a scholarship. He took his M.A. degree in 1756, and was elected a Radcliffe fellow in March 1760, in the place of David Hartley. There is a good account of his life in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, by Mr. W. P. Courtney, to which the reader may be referred for minuter details. On returning home from abroad, Dr. Musgrave settled at Exeter in the year 1766, with excellent prospects before him, being elected at once physician to the Devon and Exeter Hospital; but he resigned this appointment in a couple of years' time, and removed in 1768 to Plymouth. Here he seems to have become the victim of an attack of mental aberration. He believed that he possessed the secret of an important political plot in which distinguished personages were involved, and published a pamphlet which ruined all his chances of success in Plymouth. Eventually he came to London in the year

1775, where his friends did their best to help him. He was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at once, and delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1779; but his circumstances soon became desperate, and he died in great poverty at his lodgings in Bloomsbury, in July 1780, at the age of 47.

Dr. Musgrave was one of the finest classical scholars of his time, and brought out a celebrated edition of Euripides. There is no doubt that he ought to have remained at Oxford, where he could have led the quiet life of a scholar. His medical writings are poor, being speculative and theoretical; and I cannot help thinking that his attack of mental instability may have been due to the influenza, a disease which was very prevalent about this time, as we learn from Dr. Theophilus Thompson's *Annals of Influenza*.

JOHN TURTON.

[*Elected May 1761.*]

The north-countryman's capacity for making and keeping money is well shown in the case of Dr. Turton, who was the son of rich parents, and married a rich wife, but did not disdain on that account to dip his hands into the coffers of Radcliffe's benefaction and afterwards to work at his profession like a poor man. He did not, however, imitate Radcliffe by leaving all his money to charity.

Dr. Turton was the only son of Dr. John Turton, of The Hall, Wolverhampton, and Adam Street,

Adelphi, London, where the son also lived. His mother, too, belonged to a Staffordshire county family, according to the entries in his pedigree.¹ Dr. Turton matriculated at Queen's College in October 1752, at the age of 16, and took his M.A. degree in May 1759. He was elected to a Radcliffe fellowship in May 1761, and on his return home commenced practice in London, in 1768. He evidently possessed great practical talents, and must have been personally agreeable, because only three years afterwards, in 1771, he was made physician to the Queen's Household. In the following year he became physician in ordinary to the Queen, and in the year after that, physician extraordinary to the King. The large family of children which George III and his wife had, no doubt kept Dr. Turton in constant attendance on the royal family, and he seems to have been a great favourite with them, especially with Queen Charlotte. From 1771 to 1786 Dr. Turton resided in Adam Street, Adelphi, but he eventually retired to a house which he had built for himself at Brasted, in Kent. In Mr. J. Cave-Browne's *History of Brasted*, published at Westerham in 1874, a good deal will be found about Dr. Turton. Having purchased Brasted Park, he pulled down the old house and rebuilt it, decorating the new one with several marks of royal favour. For instance, the billiard-room is said to have been papered with a wall-paper which had been originally sent by the Emperor of China as a present to King George III, and was bestowed on Dr. Turton by the Queen, who may

¹ See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, ed. 1894, under Turton of Upsall.

have been very glad to get rid of it. The turret-clock also came from the Horse Guards. 'To them that have shall be given.' Dr. Turton's wife was a Yorkshire lady, who is said to have been her father's co-heiress, so that altogether Dr. Turton may be considered to have been lucky as well as prudent. They had no children, and their vast fortune passed to a kinsman after Mrs. Turton's death. It is said by Dr. Munk to have amounted to £9,000 a year in landed property, besides £60,000 in personalty. Dr. Turton died in 1806, at the age of 70, and a monument to his memory was erected by his widow in Brasted Church. I cannot find that Dr. Turton ever contributed to medical literature.

JOHN COLWELL.

[*Elected April 1770.*]

All that I have been able to discover about this Radcliffe fellow I owe to one of a series of articles contributed to the *Western Antiquary* (vol. vii, p. 54) by the late Dr. Munk under the title of 'Biographia Medica Devonensis':

'John Colwell, jun., M.B., was the son of John Colwell, M.B., a physician of Plymouth, by his wife Catherine Roe, and was born at Bodmin, where his father was then practising, in 1743. After a thoroughly good scholastic education, he was entered at Trinity College, Oxford, as a member of which he took the two degrees in arts—A.B., 31st October, 1763; A.M.,

27th June, 1766—when he entered on the physic line, and proceeded Bachelor of Medicine, 12th April 1769. In April of the following year he was elected one of the Radcliffe travelling fellows, and in compliance with the requirements he spent some years upon the Continent. On his return to England, Dr. Colwell took up his abode at Plymouth and became a candidate for medical practice, but after a few years he withdrew to his native town, Bodmin, where he died unmarried on the 28th June, 1817, aged 74, but was buried with his ancestors in the parish church of Totnes. Dr. Colwell was an excellent classical scholar, a man of gentlemanly manners and of social habits, and was on terms of intimacy with . . . all the best families in Cornwall. Having inherited a good patrimony, he was but little solicitous of medical practice, and I was informed by those who knew him well that he did but little at Bodmin. He obtained, however, considerable reputation by his treatment of typhus fever with small and frequently repeated doses of tartarized antimony.' Dr. Colwell never proceeded beyond the M.B. degree.

FRANCIS MILMAN.

[*Elected May 1771.*]

Dr. Milman was the son of the Rev. Francis Milman, of East Ogwell, Devonshire, and matriculated at Exeter College in May 1760, at the curiously early age of 13. He was elected a fellow of the college

in 1765 at the age of 18, taking his M.A. degree in 1767. Dr. Milman, therefore, passed at the University the years usually spent by boys at a public school at the present time ; and it seems reasonable to suppose that, in the beginning at least, his studies there were elementary in proportion. It is remarkable, too, that he was elected a fellow of his college at the modern age for a scholar. Having achieved this success he entered upon the study of medicine at once, and took his B.M. degree in 1770, nearly a year before his election to a Radcliffe fellowship, in May 1771 ; and as the same thing had previously occurred in the case of Dr. Colwell, it is evident that the rule that candidates should not be qualified to practise medicine at the time of their election was at this time being relaxed. Dr. Milman retained his college fellowship along with his Radcliffe fellowship, being granted by the patron of the foundation, Lord Petre, the requisite permission to travel abroad without forfeiting it.¹ He returned home after five years of travel, and was then elected physician to the Middlesex Hospital in 1777, becoming a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at the same time. He had taken his M.D. degree the year previously. In 1779 he published his first medical work, in Latin, entitled *Animadversiones de Natura Hydropis eiusque Curatione*, based upon observations made at his hospital. But immediately afterwards he seems to have been taken with a fit of discouragement, because he resigned his appointment at the Middlesex Hospital

¹ Boase, *Register of Exeter College*, p. 107.

and returned to Oxford, with the apparent intention of taking Holy Orders. His state of mind at the time is indicated by the fact that he had taken the degree of B.D. in the University a year previously. This state of vacillation, however, was put an end to by his marriage a year later, in 1780, when he vacated his college fellowship. He does not however seem to have been re-elected to his post at the Middlesex Hospital, but he returned nevertheless to London, where his prospects soon improved. He had had the good fortune, when abroad, to attend professionally at Rome the Duke of Gloucester, a brother of George the Third, and this circumstance introduced him to the notice of the royal family, so that in 1785 he was appointed an extra physician to the household, possibly by the influence of Dr. Turton. In 1782 he published, in English, a second professional work, an *Enquiry into the symptoms of the Scurvy and of Putrid Fevers*, and in 1786 his first work on dropsy reappeared in an English translation by F. Swediaur. To the second volume of the *Medical Transactions of the Royal College of Physicians* he had also previously communicated an account of two cases of scurvy. His success in practice was henceforth assured, and he was successively created physician extraordinary and physician in ordinary to King George the Third, whose repeated attacks of insanity gave his medical attendants plenty of occupation. In 1800 Dr. Milman's services were rewarded with a baronetcy, so that he became Sir Francis, and finally he was elected President of the Royal College of Physicians in succession to Sir Lucas Pepys, in 1811, though he

retained the office for only two years. After retiring from practice, he died at his country seat, Pinner Grove, in Middlesex, in June 1821, at the age of 74 years.

Sir Francis Milman's career is a good example of the value of perseverance. His published works on dropsy and scurvy show him to have been a shrewd and sensible physician, and are still worth looking at. The treatise on dropsy is in the main directed to confuting the idea put forward by Celsus and others, that the amount of liquid given by the mouth in dropsy should be restricted. In harmony with the views of Hippocrates, Milman, on the contrary, considers that no restriction should be placed upon the patient's desire for drink, but that the kidneys are the proper channel for the elimination of all kinds of dropsical fluids. After quoting several cases from his practice at the Middlesex Hospital, he recommends the free use of so-called 'Imperial drink', consisting of cream of tartar dissolved in barley-water, assisted by saline mixtures containing squill, and a moderate purgation with calomel and jalap. Hydragogue cathartics he discountenances generally, and when the dropsy has disappeared through the free action of the kidneys, a tonic treatment with bark and iron is to be instituted. The whole essay reads very sensibly, and shows a good knowledge of authorities. In the treatise on scurvy a protest is entered against the use of mineral acids and other so-called antiseptic remedies; the use of beer and other antiscorbutic beverages, in accordance with the practice of the great navigator Captain Cook, is recommended instead. It may be mentioned

in this connexion that Captain Cook received the Copley Medal from the Royal Society at the hands of its President, Sir John Pringle, for his services to science in this matter.¹

Sir Francis Milman's wife was a Miss Hart before her marriage, and their youngest son, Henry Hart Milman, became Dean of St. Paul's and was the author of the well-known *History of Latin Christianity*.

JAMES ROBERTSON.

[*Elected April 1780.*]

I cannot find much to record about Dr. Robertson, who in after-life assumed the additional surname of Barclay, presumably on succeeding to property, as he then resigned his post at St. George's Hospital and retired into the country. He was the son of Mr. James Robertson, of Dunfermline, in Fifeshire, and matriculated at Balliol in May 1772, at the age of 19. He was elected a Radcliffe fellow in April 1780, and then transferred his name to University College, taking his medical degrees from that college in October 1783. He was elected a physician to St. George's Hospital soon afterwards, in May 1785, being another instance of the way in which the Radcliffe fellows were drawn away from Oxford by the attractions of the metropolis. He must have been a man of some ability, because he was called upon to deliver the Gulstonian lectures, the

¹ *Vide* Sir John Pringle's *Collected Addresses*.

Harveian oration, and the Croonian lecture at the Royal College of Physicians in quick succession, within the space of three years ; but I cannot find that he ever published any separate works. It was into his arms that John Hunter fell, when he expired suddenly at a board meeting at St. George's Hospital on October 16, 1793. Dr. Robertson was appointed physician extraordinary to the Princess of Wales, wife of the Prince Regent, in 1799 ; but, as I have already said, he retired to the country on changing his name, about a year afterwards. He seems to have died in 1827, as his name disappears from the list of fellows of the college in that year. I can, however, find no notices of his death.

JOHN SIBTHORP.

[*Elected June 1781.*]

A good and sufficient life of Dr. Sibthorp will be found in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. He was the youngest son of Dr. Humphrey Sibthorp, Professor of Botany at Oxford, by his father's second marriage with a lady of property, and matriculated at Lincoln College in December 1773, at the age of 15, taking his M.A. degree in June 1780, and being elected Radcliffe fellow in June 1781. Though he studied medicine and took his medical degrees in due course, Dr. Sibthorp eventually succeeded to his father's professorship, in the year 1784. His great ambition was to study the flora of Greece and to identify all the medical plants

mentioned by Dioscorides. For this purpose he soon after went abroad, being accompanied by a competent artist, and, after studying all the best manuscripts of Dioscorides at Vienna, he spent nearly two years in the Levant, collecting for his great work, the *Flora Graeca*. Returning to England at the end of 1787, he went abroad again for the same purpose in March 1794 ; but on this journey he developed the seeds of consumption, and he returned to England only to die at Bath in February 1796, at the age of 38. There is a monument to him in Bath Abbey. He bequeathed a large portion of his private property for the purpose of publishing the *Flora Graeca*, which took something like forty years to complete ; and the residue of the fund then came to the University of Oxford for the purpose of endowing the Professorship of Rural Economy. Dr. Sibthorp was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1789. He never married.

EDWARD ASH.

[*Elected June 1790.*]

Dr. Ash was the son of Mr. Samuel Ash, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and matriculated at Christ Church in 1782, at the age of 17. Having taken his M.A. degree in November 1788, he was elected to a Radcliffe fellowship in June 1790. He was the nephew of Dr. John Ash, a distinguished physician of Birmingham, and married his daughter and with her a considerable fortune. Dr. Edward Ash, consequently, did not do

much practice, but he accomplished a certain amount of scientific work which appears to have been of good quality, though I have been unable to come across the original papers. There are several biographies extant of Dr. Edward Ash, but the most instructive one is that written by Dr. G. E. Paget for the *Biographical Dictionary*, published in 1844 by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Dr. Paget says :

‘Edward Ash, a London physician of eminence, who died in April, 1829, deserves to be remembered for a discovery which he made at the dawn of our knowledge of galvanism, before the invention of the voltaic pile, and at a time when the galvanic influence was generally considered as existing only in the living organs of animals. His discovery was this, that if two finely-polished plates of homogeneous zinc be moistened and laid together, little effect follows ; but if zinc and silver be tried in the same way, the whole surface of the silver becomes covered with oxydated zinc. He found also that lead and quicksilver act as powerfully upon each other, and likewise iron and copper. These facts were communicated in a letter to M. Humboldt, by whom they were published in 1797 together with further observations of his own (*Ueber die gereizte Faser*¹). Dr. Ash thus led the way in the discovery of the chemical changes that ensue when unequally oxydable metals are moistened and brought into contact. By subsequent inquirers it was shown that under these circumstances a current of

¹ I take this to be incorrectly written German for *Ueber gereizten Fasern*, i. e. ‘On stimulated muscle-fibres’.

electricity is developed, and thence were derived the principles which have been embodied in the construction of the common galvanic battery. The first galvanic apparatus was described by Volta in the *Philosophical Transactions* for the year 1800.'

I have never been able to trace this paper of Humboldt's, *Ueber gereizten Fasern*, and am therefore unable to add anything to Dr. Paget's claim on behalf of Dr. Ash as the co-discoverer of galvanism. For the remaining details of the life of Dr. Ash, reference may be made to Dr. Munk's account of him in the *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*.

JAMES HAWORTH.

[*Elected July 1791.*]

About this time the Radcliffe fellows were involved in a great difficulty by the breaking out of the Napoleonic wars, which closed the continental schools of medicine to English students for nearly thirty years ; and we shall see how they were severally affected by it.

Dr. Haworth was a Lancashire man, his father living at Entwistle, not far from Bury, and consequently he went to Brasenose. He matriculated in December 1782, at the age of 20, and was elected a Radcliffe fellow in July 1791. He was educated at Manchester Grammar School, and the only account which I have been able to find of him is the following comprehensive

one by the Rev. J. Finch Smith in his *Manchester School Register*, vol. i, p. 209 (Chetham Society, 1866) :

‘James, son of James Haworth, tradesman, Bury, Lancashire. <Entered the school Jan. 14, 1775.> He proceeded from the school to Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took the following degrees: B.A. 14th June, 1786 ; M.A. 12th June, 1789. Being elected one of Dr. Radcliffe’s travelling fellows, he proceeded to the degree of B.M. as a member of University College, . . . 17th December, 1791. . . .’ Dr. James Haworth is still remembered by some of the senior members of the medical profession residing in London, and is spoken of as a man of strange and eccentric habits. Had he not been so, he would never, I am told, have resided, as he did for some years, in Red Lion Square, a mean neighbourhood where no practitioner of eminence would have thought of living. The period of his election to one of the Radcliffe fellowships was coincident with that of the outbreak of the French Revolution, and not knowing or caring where he went, he is said to have got by chance on board a ship bound for America, where he landed and remained five years. When his tenure of the fellowship expired, he had his name reinstated on the books of Brasenose College. In 1802 he was elected physician to S. Bartholomew’s Hospital, *vice* Dr. John Latham, who resigned, and held the office until his death, but there is no record of his having been ever appointed lecturer. He is said to have been very absent, sometimes forgetting to visit his patients, and frequently prescribing fresh

medicines without discontinuing those previously prescribed. He is stated in the *Gentleman's Magazine* to have married, in 1816, "Mrs. Deacon of Great Queen Street". One of my medical informants says: "When Dr. Haworth married, nobody knew who his wife was, and from that time he became more recluse than ever." Mr. William Lawrence, late senior surgeon of S. Bartholomew's Hospital, who entered as a pupil when Dr. Haworth was physician, tells me that he frequently dined at Dr. Haworth's house with other medical officers of the hospital, but that Mrs. Haworth did not appear. She is said to have been of nearly the same age as himself and possessed of some property. . . . Dr. Haworth died at his house in Red Lion Square on the 2nd May, 1823. His will, preserved at Doctors' Commons, shows that he left all his . . . property to his wife. . . . At Bury he is not now remembered.'

I may add to this account that a lively picture of the state of medical practice and instruction at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1820, when Dr. Haworth was senior physician, is given by Sir Robert Christison, the famous Scotch toxicologist, in the autobiography which is prefixed to his *Life* (Edinburgh, 1885), pp. 189-195. The account is too long to be reproduced here, but of Haworth and his colleagues Christison can only say 'Well! requeiescant in pace'. There are some memoranda in MS. by Dr. Haworth in the Library of the British Museum which show that he was interested in philology, and that in 1813-14 he resided at 12 Bedford Row, not far from Red Lion Square.

CHARLES RICHARD VAUGHAN.

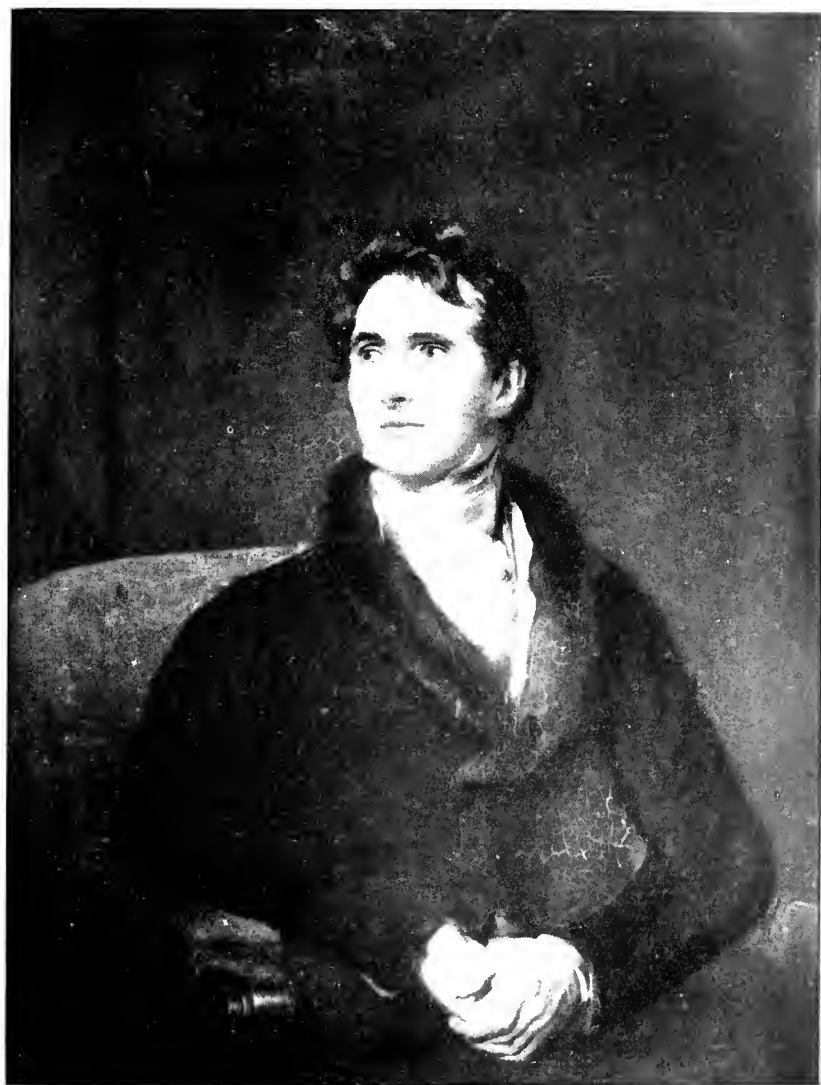
[*Elected December 1800.*]

The disturbed state of Europe turned this Radcliffe fellow into a professional diplomatist.

C. R. Vaughan was a younger brother of the distinguished physician, Sir Henry Halford, and like him was a son of Dr. James Vaughan of Leicester. He matriculated at Merton College in October 1791, at the age of 16, taking his M.A. degree in 1798, and in the same year he was elected a fellow of All Souls. Like one or two of his predecessors, he took his M.B. degree, as a member of that college, in May 1800, but was not elected to a Radcliffe fellowship until afterwards, in December of the same year. He never proceeded to his doctor's degree. The following obituary notice from the *Annual Register* for 1849, Appendix, p. 247, succinctly records his career :

‘Died, June 15, in Hertford Street, Mayfair, aged 74, the Right Honourable Sir Charles Richard Vaughan, Knt. and G.C.H., a Privy Councillor. Sir Charles Vaughan was the sixth, and fourth surviving, son of <James> Vaughan, M.D., of Leicester, and was brother of the late Sir Henry Halford, the Court physician ; Sir John Vaughan, one of the Barons of the Exchequer and afterwards Judge of the Common Pleas ; the Very Rev. Peter Vaughan, D.D., Dean of Chester and Warden of Merton College, Oxford ; and the Rev. Edward Vaughan, of Leicester. Charles Richard Vaughan was entered at

From the painting by LAWRENCE in ALL SOULS



SIR CHARLES VAUGHAN

Rugby School on the 22nd of January, 1788, and proceeded to Oxford, where he took the degree of M.B. Having obtained a travelling fellowship on the Radcliffe foundation, he was thus led in the early period of his life to visit many countries in Europe and Asia. He retained this appointment for the full period of ten years. In 1809 he acted as private secretary in the Foreign Office, having been appointed by Earl Bathurst. In the following year he became, under the administration of the Marquess Wellesley, secretary of legation and of embassy in Spain, and was minister plenipotentiary in that country during the absence of the ambassador from August 1815 to December 1816. In 1820 he became secretary of embassy to France, in 1823 minister plenipotentiary to the Confederated States of Switzerland, and in 1825 envoy extraordinary to the United States of America, having been sworn a member of the Privy Council. In 1837 he was named to a special mission to Constantinople as ambassador . . . , but the appointment was recalled, Lord Ponsonby retaining his office. Sir Charles Vaughan was highly esteemed as a diplomatist.'

To this account may be added a few memoranda given to me by the late Dr. Munk, who received them from members of the family. Vaughan's medical studies were pursued at Edinburgh between 1795 and 1798, and after his election to the Radcliffe fellowship, he travelled in various countries of Europe as the conditions of war permitted. Between 1803 and 1806 his journeys extended to Asia Minor, Syria, Persia, and

the Caspian Sea, and he finally returned home by way of Russia and Sweden. As a result of this tour he obtained his first diplomatic appointment by being nominated secretary to Sir H. Jones's mission to Persia in 1806. He returned from that country in the following year, and in 1808, on the outbreak of the Peninsular War, his inclinations took him to Spain, where he struck up a friendship with Count Palafox which enabled him to visit the city of Saragossa, or Zaragoza, very shortly after its heroic defence by the inhabitants against the French. On his return to England, he published an account of the siege, from materials gathered on the spot, which went through several editions, the proceeds of the sale being devoted to the relief of the inhabitants of the city. This was Vaughan's only contribution to literature. As the result of the familiarity thus gained with the local conditions in Spain, Vaughan's permanent diplomatic career commenced by his being placed on the staff of the legation at Madrid, as above described. He never married.¹

¹ There is a large collection of Vaughan's papers at All Souls College, which I hope will see the light some day under competent editorship. I have been favoured with a sight of them by the kindness of Professor Oman.

JOHN WICKHAM.

[*Elected December 1801.*]

This particular Radcliffe fellow was less lucky than his contemporaries, because he was arrested by Napoleon's agents in Paris, and was sent to Geneva as a *détenu*.

John Wickham was a member of a good county family, the Wickhams of Horsington (*vide* Burke's *Landed Gentry*, ed. 1894). His family pedigree is also to be found in W. Phelps's *History of Somersetshire*, vol. i, p. 320.

I owe my information about Mr. Wickham to one of his sons, the late Colonel Thomas Wickham, who directed my attention to the following obituary notice of him which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1857, p. 248, being apparently taken from a similar one in the county newspaper :

‘Died Nov. 26, 1856, at Batcombe, Somersetshire, aged 82, John Wickham, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Somersetshire. He was the youngest son of the Rev. John Wickham, fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and afterwards rector of Horsington, where the subject of this notice was born in 1772. He was educated at New College, Oxon., where he obtained the travelling fellowship and was at Paris when Napoleon issued his edict to arrest all Englishmen found within his dominions. As a fellow of the University and consequently not liable to serve in the militia, which service formed the pretext of the Imperial ordinance, Mr. Wickham

obtained a decision of exemption from its application by a competent legal tribunal at Paris. This he presented to Fouché, then head of the police, but that unscrupulous tool of despotism took upon himself to annul in his master's name the decision of the court, and to place Mr. Wickham under arrest. After a detention in different towns in central France, he obtained permission to join a select number of *détenus* at Geneva, where in the company of the late Earl of Beverley and his family and other Englishmen and foreigners of distinction, Mr. Wickham passed some years in the enjoyment of much personal liberty. Yearning, however, for a return to his native land, he obtained through his friends in England a memorial in his behalf addressed to Napoleon by the late Dr. Jenner, which was duly presented to the Emperor. To the credit of that comprehensive mind be it said, he acknowledged the force of an appeal from this great philanthropist, and . . . Mr. Wickham was permitted in the name of Jenner to return free and without exchange to his native land. After a time he settled upon a property he inherited at Batcombe, and in that sequestered village he spent a long life in the discharge of those duties which adorn the character of so many English country gentlemen.'

It only remains to add that Mr. Wickham did not go beyond the Bachelor's degree in medicine, which he took in June 1801, being elected to the Radcliffe fellowship in December of the same year. The incident of his release is mentioned in Ottley's *Life of Jenner*, vol. ii, p. 38.

WILLIAM MACMICHAEL.

[*Elected January 1811.*]

Dr. Macmichael was the son of Mr. William Macmichael, of St. Mary's, Bridgnorth, Shropshire. He matriculated from Christ Church in October 1800, aged 16, took his M.B. degree in May 1808, and was not elected a Radcliffe fellow until three years afterwards in January 1811.

Dr. Macmichael, having completed his medical studies before his election, and being precluded by the hostilities, which were then going on, from setting foot in any part of Western Europe, decided to travel with a friend, a Mr. Legh, through Russia, Turkey, and the Danubian Principalities to Constantinople. He published in 1819 an account of the portion of this journey which lay between Moscow and Constantinople, in a handsome quarto volume, which is illustrated with some very fair drawings by himself; the latter part of the book being completed by his friend, who went on to Asia Minor. As a result of this journey Dr. Macmichael was able to make some personal observations on plague in Constantinople. On his return to England, he was taken up by Sir Henry Halford, who did his best to advance his fortunes by introducing him to practice, and he attended the Duke of York in his last illness, along with Sir Henry; and afterwards read a paper describing the details of the case, in a way which we should hardly think nowadays compatible

with professional reserve, at an evening meeting at the Royal College of Physicians. By Sir Henry Halford's influence he was also appointed physician to the Middlesex Hospital and Registrar of the College of Physicians. His health, however, seems never to have been strong, and he had a stroke of paralysis in 1837, from the effects of which he died two years afterwards at the age of 55.

Dr. Macmichael was the author of *The Gold-headed Cane*, and also of the life of Radcliffe in the anonymously published *Lives of British Physicians*, which appeared in 1830. The sketch of Radcliffe in the latter work is practically a reprint of the life by Pittis. When the cholera was approaching Europe in the year 1831, Dr. Macmichael published a pamphlet entitled 'Is the cholera spasmodica of India a contagious disease?' in the form of a letter to Sir Henry Halford, which is still worth reading. At that time medical men in India held very strongly to the view that cholera was not transmissible from person to person, so that all measures of quarantine were superfluous. Dr. Macmichael, however, opposes this idea with arguments which subsequent experience proves to have been sound, basing them on his experience of plague in Constantinople. He shows that although there was a burial-ground alongside of the British Embassy at Constantinople and only separated from it by a high wall, none of the inmates of the Embassy took the plague; because all intercourse between the Embassy and the outside world was stopped for the time being, and aerial con-

vection over the wall proved quite ineffective. Dr. Macmichael had dealt with the same subject in a very masterly way in an earlier pamphlet which was published in 1825, entitled *A Brief Sketch of the Progress of Opinion on the Subject of Contagion*. He there shows that the infective nature of an epidemic disease is often the last thing to be recognized about it.

HARRY WILLIAM CARTER.

[*Elected April 1812.*]

With the return of peace in 1815, the continent of Europe was once more opened to English travellers. The Napoleonic wars had a curious effect on the fortunes of the Radcliffe fellows, by ruining the old medical faculties in Holland and Italy. Padua, in the territory of the liberal-minded Republic of Venice, which had been suppressed by Napoleon, suffered especially, and has never held up its head since. Paris next became the centre of attraction for medical students ; and, as the distance from England was comparatively short, the Radcliffe fellows, on their return home, found themselves exposed to competition with other young graduates, who had studied abroad like themselves. Indications were soon forthcoming that the ten-years' tenure of a Radcliffe fellowship was too long, so that the holders did not know how to occupy themselves usefully abroad ; and finally in 1850 it was decided to make radical alterations in the system of tenure.

Dr. Carter was the son of Dr. William Carter, of Canterbury, and was educated at the King's School, Canterbury. He matriculated at Oriel in October 1803, and was elected a Radcliffe fellow in April 1812, having taken his M.B. degree in the previous October. Dr. Carter made a tour of the hospitals of Europe, and published the results in a book on his return, under the title, *Account of the Principal Hospitals of France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Netherlands*, 1819. He settled down in his native city to practise, and was elected physician to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital. He resigned that appointment in 1835, and died in July 1863, at the age of 76, at Kennington Hall, near Ashford, in Kent, having given up practice several years previously. In addition to the work already mentioned, Dr. Carter contributed some articles to the *Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine*.

JAMES ARTHUR WILSON.

[*Elected June 1821.*]

Dr. Wilson was a son of Mr. James Wilson, surgeon, who conducted a well-known school of anatomy in London, situated in Great Windmill Street. Dr. Wilson was a scholar of Westminster School (Welch, *Westminster Scholars*, 2nd ed., p. 475), and consequently proceeded in due course to Christ Church as a junior student, matriculating in May 1812 at the age of 17. From this position he was promoted to

a so-called faculty studentship in the college (not to be confounded with a senior studentship), which he held until 1824. He took his M.B. degree in May 1819, and was elected a Radcliffe fellow in June 1821. On his return from the Continent, having taken his M.D. degree in 1823, he became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and was elected a physician to St. George's Hospital in 1829. At Oxford Dr. Wilson was one of the first to take the so-called 'Double First' in classics and mathematics. He remained on the active staff of St. George's Hospital until 1857, when he resigned; and he lived to be 87 years of age, dying in January 1883. The *Lancet* of January 13th in that year gives a full obituary notice of him. Dr. Wilson was fond of contributing to periodical literature, and published, under the pseudonym of 'Maxilla', some sarcastic articles in the *London Medical Gazette* for 1833 on the system of election to the Royal College of Physicians.

Dr. Wilson was one of the first, if not the first, to suggest that the phenomena of uraemic coma are dependent upon the retention in the blood of substances which cannot be excreted by the damaged kidney, and he developed his views on this subject in a paper which was read before the Royal College of Physicians on February 20, 1833. It will be found in abstract in the *London Medical Gazette* of that year; but the complete paper was not published until ten years afterwards, in a work on *Spasm, Languor, Palsy, and other Disorders termed nervous, of the Muscular System*. This

production shows Dr. Wilson to have been a man of acute and critical intellect, and if his subject-matter had been better arranged, the book might have proved a lasting contribution to medical science.

GEORGE HALL.

[*Elected June 1822.*]

I owe the following account of Dr. Hall to the kindness of the late Dr. Munk, who had prepared it for insertion in a new edition of his *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians* :

‘George Hall, M.D., was the son of Mr. John Hall, one of the leading apothecaries of Brighton. After a sound preliminary education, he was entered at Pembroke College, Oxford.¹ Devoting himself to medicine, he attached himself to the school in Great Windmill Street, and was a diligent pupil of Mr. James Wilson and of the other teachers there. In June 1822 he was elected one of the Radcliffe travelling fellows, when he transferred himself to University College. He passed the time required by the conditions of the fellowship in foreign travel, and for part of that time was the companion of the Comte de Laborde in Syria, Constantinople, Greece, and Egypt. He afterwards settled at Brighton, where he soon obtained a large and remunerative practice. He was one of the physicians to the Sussex County Hospital. On the 6th May, 1849, he married

¹ Matric. December 1812, aged 19; Scholar 1813-20.

Mary Isabella, Viscountess Hood, relict of Samuel, the second Viscount, and daughter and heiress of Richard Tibbitts, Esq., of Barton Seagrave, Nottingham, and then withdrew from Brighton and from the practice of his profession. Dr. Hall's manners were frank and pleasing, and he was a general favourite in society and wherever he wandered. He died at Eastbourne, after long intervals of broken health, of cancer of the stomach, in September 1854. Dr. Hall was the "Vestibulus" to whom "Maxilla" (Dr. J. A. Wilson) addressed his once celebrated letters on medical reform.'

Dr. Hall published in 1852, under the initials 'G. H.', a small work containing an account of part of his travels in Palestine, entitled *An Excursion from Jericho to the Ruins of the Ancient Cities of Geraza and Amman*, which, however, does not display much literary ability.

STEPHEN LOVE HAMMICK.

[*Elected July 1831.*]

Dr. Hammick died prematurely in his 35th year on December 8, 1839. There is a notice of his death in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1840, at p. 105.

He was the eldest son of Sir Stephen Love Hammick, a Plymouth surgeon who came to London and was eventually created a baronet. Dr. Hammick entered at Christ Church in 1823, at the age of 18. He was elected to a Radcliffe fellowship in July 1831, taking

his M.B. degree in the same month. Dr. Hammick had evidently paid some attention to chemistry before his premature death, as in 1838 he brought out an English translation of Part I of Mitscherlich's *Compendium of Practical and Experimental Chemistry*.

CHARLES DAVID BADHAM.

[Elected June 1832.]

Dr. Badham was the son of Dr. Charles Badham, of Westminster, and originally went to Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree from Emmanuel College. He was incorporated at Oxford on that degree in May 1829, and entered himself at Pembroke College. He took his M.B. degree in June 1830, and was elected to a Radcliffe fellowship two years afterwards in June 1832. Dr. Badham was a well-known scientific writer, but having bad health he withdrew from the practice of medicine, and became a clergyman in the Church of England, holding successive curacies in Norfolk and Suffolk. He died in 1857, and obituary notices of him will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for that year (vol. ii, pp. 224 and 345) and in vol. 56 of *Fraser's Magazine* (pp. 152-3), to which he was a frequent contributor. There are also biographical notices of him, and his father and brother, in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Dr. Badham was the author of the following separate works :

1. *The Question concerning the Sensibility, Intelligence and Instinctive Actions of Insects.* Paris, <1837>.
2. *Insect Life.* Edinburgh, 1845.
3. *A Treatise on the Esculent Funguses of England.* London, 1847. 2nd ed. 1863.
4. *Prose Halieutics.* London, 1854.

EDWARD WELLS.

[*Elected July 1840.*]

Dr. Wells, unlike most of his contemporary fellows, lived to be an old man, and consequently his obituary notices are full and detailed. The following account of him is compiled from notices which appeared in the *British Medical Journal* for May 2, 1885, and the *Berkshire Chronicle* for April 18 of the same year :

Dr. Wells was the youngest of the eleven children of the Rev. George Wells, Vicar of Wiston, Sussex, and was born in 1812 or 1813. He was admitted to the foundation at Winchester in 1824, and for some time was the youngest boy in the school. He continued at school until 1831, when he obtained a place on the roll for New College, Oxford, and was the only boy in the school who was successful on that occasion. In those days there was a rule exempting undergraduates of New College from public examinations, and for that reason he does not appear in the class list. He was

elected a fellow of New College a few years after his admission, and then entered as a medical student at St. George's Hospital. He was elected a Radcliffe fellow in July 1840, and studied in Vienna and Paris. In 1842 he became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and in the same year married. Shortly after his marriage Dr. Wells resumed his studies abroad, but in June 1845 he relinquished his fellowship to settle at Reading, where he succeeded to the practice of Dr. Pritchard Smith. The singular fact may be recorded of Dr. Wells that he never slept out of Reading during the whole time of his residence there, except when professional duties kept him away from home. He was physician to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, and consulting physician to the Reading Dispensary. Dr. Wells died at Ventnor of a cerebral affection on April 13, 1885, aged 72 years, and was buried at Reading.

Dr. Wells's chief contribution to medical literature was an *Essay upon Cretinism and Goitre*, published in 1845, which seems to have been his dissertation for the M.D. degree at Oxford.

GEORGE JOSEPH BELL.

[*Elected September 1842.*]

The following information about this Radcliffe fellow I owe entirely to the kindness of my friend, Mr. Jeffrey Bell, of the staff of the Natural History Museum, who obtained it from a relative :

‘George Joseph Bell, jun., M.B., Balliol, K.C.L.S., was the second son of the late George Joseph Bell, professor of law in the University of Edinburgh, the brother to whom Sir Charles Bell has dedicated, in terms of such deep affection, his beautiful work on the anatomy of expression. G. J. Bell having distinguished himself at the University of Glasgow, obtained the prize of an exhibition at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took the degrees of M.A. and M.B., and in 1842 was appointed to a Radcliffe travelling fellowship. Previously to this he had acted as assistant to his uncle, Sir Charles Bell, in his lectures at Edinburgh, and was honourably distinguished by being twice elected by his fellow-students to the presidency of the Medical Society there. In 1842 and 1843 he travelled through Italy and Germany and made many beautiful sketches. He was appointed in 1844 physician to the British Embassy in Persia in the place of his eldest brother, Dr. Charles Bell, later of Manchester, but after suffering greatly from the climate of the country was obliged to relinquish his appointment. The long and fatiguing journey back to Europe was too much for his strength, and he died at Erzeroum, of one of the pestilential fevers of the country, on May 20, 1846, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.’

Mr. Jeffrey Bell continues in a note: ‘I may add that he was a great friend of Professor Edward Forbes, and in Forbes’s *British Starfishes* you will find him mentioned, in the preface, as the artist of several of the tail-pieces, which are very well done. K.C.L.S.

means Knight Commander of the Order of the Lion and the Sun. The Shah of that period believed that G. J. B. once saved his life.'

JAMES CLAUDIUS PAXTON.

[*Elected November 1847.*]

Mr. Paxton was the only son of Dr. James Paxton, of Rugby. He matriculated on June 28, 1837, at the age of 19, as a member of Brasenose College, was B.A. in 1842 and M.A. in 1846, and took his M.B. degree in June 1847. He was elected a Radcliffe fellow in the same year. His death is recorded in the obituary columns of the *London and Provincial Medical Directory* for 1849, as having occurred at Southampton on July 4, 1848. Mr. Eddy was elected in his place.

CHARLES WALTER EDDY.

[*Elected March 1849.*]

Mr. Eddy was born March 24, 1821, the third son of the Rev. Charles Eddy, of Guilsborough, Northamptonshire, and rector of Bemerton, Wilts. He was educated at Bath, and matriculated at Brasenose March 3, 1840. After taking his B.A. degree in 1843, he remained at Oxford for some years with a Hulme exhibition; and, abandoning his first idea of taking orders, studied medicine at King's College, London. He proceeded to the M.A. and M.B. degrees in 1848-9,

and was elected a Radcliffe fellow in March 1849. For three years of his tenure he travelled in Europe, then settled for a time in Tasmania; and spent some years also in Australia and America. Returning to England in 1859, he married in 1860; and later went to London as secretary to the Danube and Black Sea Railway Company. To this post he added in 1871 the honorary secretaryship of the Royal Colonial Institute, a post for which he was well qualified by his experience of the colonies and his interest in public affairs. He published a few pamphlets on the subjects of national defence against naval attack, British commerce, assisted colonization. On October 3, 1874 he died. See a brief memoir by a relative, in the library of Brasenose College, and the college register.

Mr. Eddy seems to have succumbed to the contemporary mania for homoeopathy, as I find him entered as a practitioner of homoeopathy, but 'not in practice', in an incomplete series of Homoeopathic Directories in the Library of the British Museum, between the years 1867 and 1874. He never practised medicine in England.

CHARLES THOMAS COOTE.

[*Elected July 1849.*]

Dr. Coote was the fourth son of Mr. Richard Holmes Coote, of London, and a younger brother of Mr. Holmes Coote, surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who died

in 1872. He entered at Queen's College, matriculating in May 1840, at the age of 16. He took a second class in the school of Literae Humaniores, and was elected a fellow of Pembroke College, graduating as M.A. from that college in 1847. He was elected to a Radcliffe fellowship in addition in July 1849.

Dr. Coote's promising career was cut short by death in 1860, when he was only 36 years of age. He died at Hyères in November of that year, very possibly from consumption.¹ At the time of his death Dr. Coote was an assistant physician at the Middlesex Hospital, and he had also acted as examiner in the Honour School of Natural Science at Oxford in 1857 and 1858.

With Dr. Coote the list of fellows elected on the terms of the old foundation ends, and with them my original interest in this subject. I can perceive, however, that it is desirable on the present occasion to bring the list of fellows down to a more recent date; and therefore I have added a list of all fellows elected on the new triennial tenure, particulars of which are to be found in the current University Calendars. The majority of the fifty-eight fellows coming under this heading are still alive, and therefore it does not appear to me necessary to do more than give their names, with the professional positions which they at present occupy; and with regard to those that are dead, I think that brief abstracts of the very full obituary notices that are to be found about most of them in our medical journals will sufficiently cover the ground.

¹ *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1860, p. 685.

THE RADCLIFFE FELLOWS

ON THE

New Foundation since 1858

1859. HENRY MATTHEWS TUCKWELL. [Obituary notice, *Lancet*, March 17, 1906.] Dr. Tuckwell was the son of a medical practitioner in Oxford, and was educated at Bromsgrove School. He became a member of Lincoln College, and took a first class in the newly constituted School of Natural Science in 1856. After the expiration of his Radcliffe fellowship, he settled in practice in Oxford, and was elected physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary in 1866. He held that post for about twenty years, when, from an affection of the eyes, he had to give up all professional work. Dr. Tuckwell died on March 2, 1905, at the age of 71.

1860. REGINALD SOUTHEY. [Obituary notice, *Lancet*, November 25, 1899.] Dr. Southey was a son of Dr. Henry Herbert Southey, a Commissioner in Lunacy, and therefore a nephew of Robert Southey, the poet. He was educated at Westminster School, and became a member of Christ Church. He obtained a first class in Natural Science in 1857. On being elected to a Radcliffe fellowship, Dr. Southey not only went to study at Berlin and Vienna, but also took a long sea voyage down the coast of South America, spending a winter in Madeira on his return. In 1865 he was elected an assistant

physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and in due course of time became full physician. He resigned this appointment in 1883 and accepted a post as Commissioner in Lunacy, like his father. This appointment Dr. Southey resigned in 1898, and he died on November 8 of the following year.

1861. In this year there was apparently no election.

1862. FRANCIS VALENTINE PAXTON ; Christ Church. Dr. Paxton is consulting physician to the Chichester General Infirmary.

1863. FREDERICK CHARLES GRIFFITH GRIFFIN ; Lincoln. Dr. Griffin was a scholar of Lincoln College from 1859 to 1860 and took a first class in Natural Science. He settled in practice as a surgeon in Weymouth, and was for many years surgeon to the Weymouth Royal Hospital. He died, according to the obituary list of the *British Medical Directory*, on December 1, 1906, aged 68, but I can find no obituary notices of him.

1864. AUGUSTUS BEAUCHAMP NORTHCOTE ; Queen's. Mr. Northcote was a promising young chemist, who died prematurely, without apparently ever graduating in medicine. He was the son of Mr. Augustus Northcote, of Camberwell, London, and became an assistant to the well-known chemist Dr. Hoffman at the London College of Chemistry. The few details of his life that I have been able to collect have been obtained from the privately printed *Records and Recollections* of Sir Arthur Church, published at Gloucester in 1899. Mr. Northcote ultimately went to Oxford as assistant to Professor

Brodie, then Professor of Chemistry, and entered himself as an undergraduate at Queen's College in April 1859, at the age of 27. He held the post of Natural Science Lecturer at Exeter College from 1858 to 1865, and was elected a Radcliffe fellow in 1864. According to Mr. Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* he died on December 28, 1869, but I have not been able to find any obituary notices of him. In addition to publishing several papers on chemical subjects, which are duly recorded in the Royal Society's *Catalogue of Scientific Papers*, Mr. Northcote brought out, in conjunction with Mr. (afterwards Sir) Arthur Church, a *Manual of Quantitative Chemical Analysis* of a decidedly original type.

1865. JOSEPH FRANK PAYNE; Magdalen. [Obituary notice, *British Medical Journal*, November 26, 1910.] Dr. Payne was the son of Mr. Joseph Payne, a well-known authority on education, and was born in Camberwell in January 1840. Becoming a demy at Magdalen, he took a first class in Natural Science and then obtained in succession the Burdett-Coutts scholarship in 1863, and the Radcliffe fellowship in 1865. Dr. Payne was also elected a fellow of Magdalen. He became an assistant physician to St. Thomas's Hospital in 1871, and was promoted to the post of full physician in 1887. He was an indefatigable worker, and in his earlier years was best known as a pathologist, having edited Jones and Sieveking's *Pathological Anatomy*. He afterwards brought out a manual of his own on the same subject. For some time he was one of the editors of the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*; and

from his knowledge of microscopy he soon became recognized as an authority on dermatology, publishing a good deal of sound work on that subject. As he advanced in years he was best known as one of the most distinguished medical scholars and antiquarians in this country. The works which he published in this capacity are too numerous to mention. Dr. Payne died on November 16, 1910, at New Barnet.

1866. CHARLES COLERIDGE PODE; Exeter. Mr. Pode was the son of Mr. Thomas Julian Pode, surgeon, of Plympton Earle, Devonshire, and was elected a Stapeldon scholar of Exeter College in November 1859. He received his preliminary education at Winchester, and obtained at Oxford a second class in Classical Moderations in 1862 and a first in Natural Science in 1864. After the termination of his Radcliffe fellowship, he became assistant to the Regius Professor of Medicine, and published, in conjunction with Mr. (now Sir) E. Ray Lankester, a paper on the cultivation of bacteria, which appeared in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* for 1873; but a promising career was cut short soon afterwards by his death, on May 25 of the same year, at the age of 32.

1867. WILLIAM HENRY CORFIELD; Magdalen, afterwards of Pembroke. [Obituary notice, *Lancet*, September 12, 1903.] Dr. Corfield was born in 1843 at Shrewsbury, and was educated at Cheltenham Grammar School. He became a demy at Magdalen, and was afterwards elected Sheppard fellow of Pembroke. He obtained the Burdett-Coutts scholarship in 1866, and was elected

a Radcliffe fellow in the following year. Dr. Corfield was appointed Professor of Hygiene at University College, London, in 1869, and in that capacity trained a large number of specialists in public health work. He was in addition medical officer of health to the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, and was a recognized authority on matters connected with drainage and the disposal of sewage. He died, while on a holiday, at Marstrand in Sweden, at the age of 59, on August 26, 1903.

1868. EDWARD ISAAC SPARKS; Corpus. [Obituary notice, *Lancet*, October 30, 1880.] Dr. Sparks was the younger son of William Sparks, J.P., of Crewkerne, and was born there on September 25, 1843. He was educated at Crewkerne Grammar School and at Harrow. Entering at Corpus as a commoner in 1862, he took a first class in Natural Science in 1866, and was elected to a Radcliffe fellowship in 1868. Soon after his return from abroad, he became physician to the Skin Department at the Charing Cross Hospital; but, from symptoms of consumption supervening, he had to resign that appointment in the year 1875. After bravely struggling against his illness for five years he succumbed on October 11, 1880. During his illness Dr. Sparks brought out an excellent English translation of Professor Binz's work on Therapeutics.

1869. HENRY NOTTIDGE MOSELEY; Exeter. Died November 10, 1891. The life of this eminent biologist and most kindly man is fully recorded in an article in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

1870. EDWIN RAY LANKESTER; Christ Church. The distinguished biologist, now Sir E. Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S.

1871. ARTHUR WIGLEY BATEMAN; Magdalen. I have but few particulars to record about this Radcliffe fellow. Shortly after taking his medical degree, Dr. Bateman went to Australia and was entered in *Churchill's Medical Directory* for many years as Government Medical Officer of Rylestone, New South Wales. In the obituary list of the volume of that publication for 1900, his death is entered as having occurred at Albion Park, New South Wales, in the course of the preceding year.

1872. FRANCIS HENRY CHAMPNEYS; Brasenose. Still living. Now Sir Francis Champneys, Bart., and Consulting Obstetric Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

1873. SEYMOUR JOHN SHARKEY; Jesus. Still living. Consulting Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, London; and a Knight Bachelor.

1874. SAMUEL HATCH WEST; Christ Church. First class in Natural Science, 1871. Still living. Consulting Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

1875. CHARLES WILLIAM MANSELL MOULLIN; Pembroke. First class in Natural Science, 1872. Still living. Consulting Surgeon to the London Hospital.

1876. ROBERT HAROLD AINSWORTH SCHOFIELD; Lincoln. [Obituary notice, *Lancet*, October 20, 1883.] Dr. Schofield was the third son of Mr. Robert Schofield, of Heybrook, Rochdale, and was born in 1851. He was educated at Old Trafford School and Owens College, Manchester, and became an exhibitor of Lincoln

College in October 1870. After obtaining a first class in Natural Science in 1873 he acted as demonstrator to Professor Rolleston at the Museum. Obtaining a Radcliffe fellowship in 1876 Dr. Schofield went to study at Prague and Vienna; but on the Turco-Servian War breaking out he joined the Red Cross ambulance as a surgeon, afterwards serving in a similar capacity during the Russo-Turkish War. Returning home after these experiences, he married in the year 1880, and then, with rare self-denial, turned his back on all the prospects of professional advancement in London before him, in order to go out to China as a medical missionary. He died of typhus fever on August 1, 1883, at the mission station of Tai Yüen Fu in the province of Shansi.

1877. GEORGE COATES; Balliol. Still living. Practised in South Kensington for many years, and then retired. Lives near Rugby.

1878. PERCY KIDD; Balliol. Still living. Physician to the London Hospital.

1879. ROBERT ISHERWOOD WILLIAMSON; Christ Church. Dr. Williamson died at Florence of typhoid fever on January 6, 1882, aged 29. [*Lancet*, obituary column, January 14, 1882.]

[From this point onwards all the Radcliffe fellows, with two exceptions, are still living: so far as is indicated by the *Medical Directory* for 1918.]

1880. WILLIAM WANSBROUGH JONES; Magdalen. Present address: Okanagan Mission, Kelowna, British Columbia.

1881. ALFRED JASPER ANDERSON ; Magdalen. Medical Officer of Health, Cape Town.

1882. JOSEPH BALDWIN NIAS ; Exeter. In practice in South Kensington.

1883. GEORGE ALFRED BUCKMASTER ; Magdalen. Assistant Professor of Physiology in the University of London.

1884. JAMES EDWARD BLOMFIELD ; Magdalen. In practice at Sevenoaks, Kent.

1885. FREDERICK JOHN SMITH ; Balliol. Physician to the London Hospital.

1886. HERBERT PENNELL HAWKINS ; Pembroke. Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

1887. WALKER OVEREND ; Balliol. In practice at St. Leonards-on-Sea.

1888. WILKINSON OVEREND ; Keble. In practice at Sheffield.

1889. ROBERT ERNEST SCHOLEFIELD ; Christ Church. Practises at Blackheath.

1890. MARCUS SEYMOUR PEMBREY ; Christ Church. Lecturer on Physiology at Guy's Hospital.

1891. WILLIAM HAWKINS WILSON ; Keble. Professor of Physiology, Government Medical School, Cairo.

1892. No election.

1893. EDWARD ALFRED MINCHIN ; Keble. Professor Minchin died on September 30, 1915, at the age of 49. He was an exhibitor of Keble College ; and fellow of Merton College, 1893-1900. He became Jodrell Professor of Zoology at University College, London, in 1899. There is an obituary notice of him,

with a portrait, in the 12th volume of the *Journal* of the Quekett Club; and another in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow. He was one of the principal authorities on trypanosomes, and his *Introduction to the Study of the Protozoa* is, at the present day, one of the standard works on its subject.

1893. [Second appointment.] WALTER RAMSDEN; Keble. Sheppard fellow of Pembroke College; Professor of Bio-chemistry, University of Liverpool.

1894. GABRIEL WILLIAM STAHEL FARMER; Balliol. Residing at Silverspur, Queensland.

1895. ARTHUR CARLYLE LATHAM; Balliol. Physician to St. George's Hospital.

1896. THOMAS HARRISON BUTLER; Corpus. Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Warneford Hospital, Leamington.

1897. HORACE MIDDLETON VERNON; Merton. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

1898. EDWIN STEPHEN GOODRICH; Merton. Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; F.R.S.; Aldrichian Demonstrator of Anatomy, University of Oxford.

1899. ERNEST WILLIAM AINLEY WALKER; Christ Church. Fellow of University College, Oxford; Lecturer in Pathology, University of Oxford.

1900. ROBERT WHITWORTH PAYNE; Christ Church. Died September 5, 1900, at Chiselhurst, aged 29. [Obituary, *Churchill's Medical Directory*, 1901.]

1901. RICHARD WARREN; New. Surgeon, London Hospital.

1902. HERBERT STANLEY FRENCH; Christ Church. Physician to Guy's Hospital.

1902. [Second appointment.] ARTHUR JOHN JEX-BLAKE ; Magdalen. Physician to St. George's Hospital.

1903. No election.

1904. HUBERT MAITLAND TURNBULL ; Magdalen. Director of the Pathological Institute, London Hospital.

1905. ARTHUR FREDERICK HERTZ ; Magdalen. Physician to Guy's Hospital.

1906. JAMES SHOLTO CAMERON DOUGLAS ; Christ Church. Professor of Pathology, University of Sheffield.

1907. JOHN FREEMAN ; University. Bacteriologist, St. Mary's Hospital, London.

1908. HENRY ROY DEAN ; New. Professor of Pathology, University of Manchester.

1909. MARTIN WILLIAM FLACK ; Keble. Demonstrator of Physiology, London Hospital.

1910. ERNEST LAURENCE KENNAWAY ; Brasenose. Demonstrator of Physiology, Guy's Hospital.

1911. EDWARD PALMER POULTON ; Balliol. Assistant Physician, Guy's Hospital.

1912. HENRY CUTHBERT BAZETT ; Wadham. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Demonstrator of Pathology, University of Oxford.

1913. ERIC LUSH PEARCE-GOULD ; Christ Church.

1914. ARTHUR DUNCAN GARDNER ; University.

1915. No election.

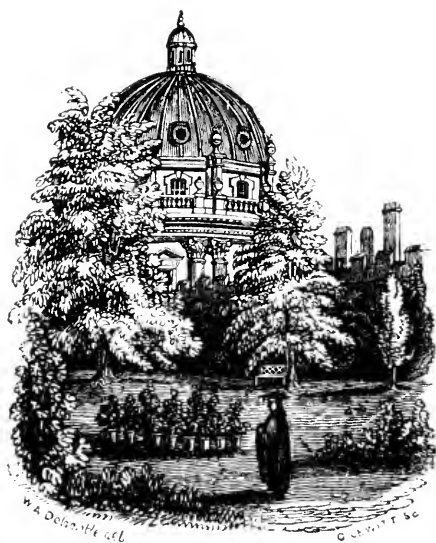
1916. GEORGE ERNEST BEAUMONT ; University.

1917. ALFRED LESLIE PEARCE-GOULD ; Christ Church.

1918. TREFFRY OWEN THOMPSON ; St. John's.

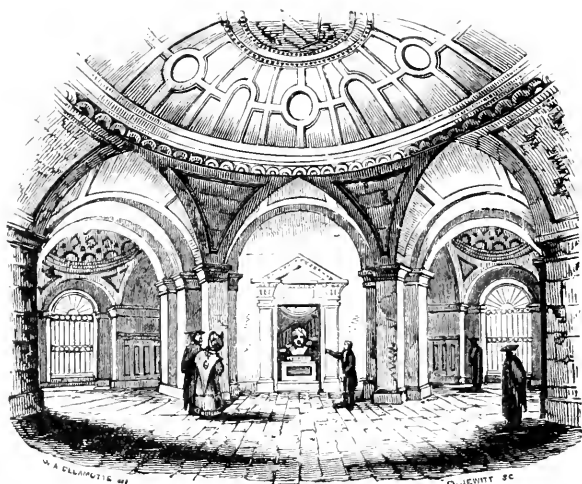
THE
RADCLIFFE
Prizemen since 1907

- 1907 ARTHUR EDWIN BOYCOTT, M.D. Brasenose.
1909 ARTHUR FREDERICK HERTZ, M.D. Magdalen.
1911 CLAUDE GORDON DOUGLAS, B.Sc., M.B., M.A.,
Fellow of St. John's.
1913 SAMUEL ERNEST WHITNALL, M.B., M.A., Mag-
dalen.
1915 MARTIN WILLIAM FLACK, M.B., M.A., University.
1917 WILLIAM BURRIDGE, M.B., M.A., Christ Church.



THE RADCLIFFE CAMERA

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
Radcliffe Foundations



THE RADCLIFFE CAMERA
The Rustic Basement

D^r RADCLIFFE'S WILL

*Extracted from the Principal Registry of the Probate, Divorce
and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice.*

In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I, JOHN RADCLIFFE Doctor in Physic doe make my last will and testament in manner following. In the first place I resigne and commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God, and my body to the earth, trusting and hoping in the infinit mercies of God for a resurrection to eternal life through the merits and mediation of my blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. As to my wordly estate which it has pleas'd God plentifully to bestow on me, I will as follows. I give and devise my mannor of Linton and all other my Lands and hereditaments in Yorkshire unto my Executors herein after nam'd and their Heires uppon trust to pay there-out yearly six hundred to two persons to be chosen out of the university of Oxon when they are Masters of arts and enter'd on the physic line by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord chancellor or Keeper of great Britain, the chancellor of the university of Oxon, the Bishop of London the Bishop of Winchester, the two principal secretaries of State the Ld chiefe Justices of

Kings Bench and Common pleas and Master of the Rolls all for the time being, or by the Major part of them, for the maintenance of the said two persons for the space of ten years and no longer, the halfe of which time at least, they are to travell in parts beyond sea, for their better improvement, and in Case of their decease, or after the expiration of the sayd ten years for the maintenance of two other persons to be chosen in the like manner and for the same terme of years, and so from time to time for ever, and if any vacancy happen of one or both that the places shall be fill'd upp in the space of six months. And the yearly overplus of the rents and profitts of my said yorkshire estate, I will to be pay'd for ever to university Colleg in oxon for the buying of perpetual advowsons for the Members of the sayd Colleg. I give to my sister Mrs Hannah Redshaw for her life one thousand pounds per annū : and to my sister Mrs Millicent Radcliffe five hundred pounds per annū for her life. to my Nephew John Smith five hundred pounds per annū for his life. and to his Brother James Smith two hundred pounds per annū for his life, and to my Neice Green two hundred pounds per annū for her life. all which payments I would have made and paide half yearly at Lady day and Michaelmas. And I doe hereby charge and subject my estate in Buckinghamshire, as well as my personal estate for the payment thereof. I give unto St Bartholomews hospital in Smithfield London for ever the yearly summ of five hundred pounds towards mending their diet and the further yearly summ of one

hundred pounds for ever for buying linnen. I give five thousand pounds to my executors for the building the front of University Colleg in Oxon down to Logic Lane answerable to the front already built and for the building the Masters lodgings therein and chambers for my two travailing fellows. And will that my executors pay forty thousand pounds in the terme of ten years by yearly payments of four thousand pounds, the first payment thereof to begin and be made after the decease of my said two sisters for the building a library in Oxford and the purchasing the houses *the houses* between St Maries and the scholes in Catstreet where I intend the Library to be built, and when the said Library is built I give one hundred and fifty pounds per annū for ever to the Library Keeper thereof for the time being and one hundred pounds a year per annū for ever for buying books for the same Library And I give unto my Nephew Redshaw now or lately in the East Indies five thousand pounds. I give unto all my servants that shall be liveing with me at the time of my decease a years wages and mourning, and moreover I give to my servants William Singleton for his life fifty pounds per annū, to John Bond twenty pounds per annū for his life, to Benjamin Berkly twenty pounds per annū for his life, to Elizabeth Stringer twenty pounds per annū for her life, and to Sarah Lunn twenty pounds per annū for her life. And I give to my Executors herein after nam'd five hundred pounds a peice for their trouble in the execution of this my Will. And all my Mannors lands and hereditamenst

in the Counties Buckinghamshire Northamptonshire Yorkshire Surrey and elsewhere and all my real and personal estate whatsoever charg'd with and subject to the aforesaid several annual payments bequests and legacies I doe give and devise unto the right Honrble William Bromly Esqr principal secretary of state to Sr Georg Beaumont Baronet Thomas Sclater of Grayes Inn in the County of Midlsex Esqr and to Anthony Keck of Fleet street Gentleman and to their Heires executors and administrators for ever and I doe also make and constitute them Executors of this my last Will and testament. And I Will that all the residue and overplus of my real and personal estate remayning after the payment and performance of the several legacies and bequests aforesaid shall be by them paid and applyed to such charitable [purposes] as they in their discretion shall think best. But no part thereof to their own use or benefit. but I will that all their charges and expences and the salaries and wages of Bayliffs and servants by them imployd in the receipts of the rents and for the manageing of my said estates shall be payd and reimburs'd to them and that they shall not be answerable for any involuntary losses, nor the one for the other of them, nor for the acts of the persons by them imploy'd. And I will and desire if it may be don by law my Yorkshire estate should be convey'd and settled to my Executors on the Master and Fellows of university Colleg for ever in trust for and for performance of the uses and trusts herein before declar'd of and concerning the same estate. And I desire

my executors to charge and secure in the most effectual manner the several perpetual annuities before by me given on and out of my Buckinghamshire estate, which it is my intention not to have sold and the overplus of the yearly rents and profitts thereof I would have imploy'd in other charitable uses as aforesaid and by my executors or to the survivors of them charg'd and fixd on the said estate in their life time. And I would have charg'd on my said Buckinghamshire estate one hundred pounds per annū for ever to commence thirty years after my decease for the maintaining and repairing the said Library when built. And the Library Keeper I would have to be a Master of Arts and to be chosen by the fornam'd most Honrble persons, who are from time to time to chuse the physitions. And my will further is that my executors may if they see that my estate will answer prepare for and begin the building of the Library sooner and I will that my Executors In case of the decease of any one or more of them should joyne two or more persons of good repute with the survivors of them in their trust by such conveyances as counsell learn'd in the law shall advise and so from time to time if need be that my will may be the better and more surely perform'd my liveing in Hampshire as often as it shall be voyd, and all other liveings that shall be purchas'd by me out of my estate I will that in the first place they may be bestow'd on a member of university-Colleg. and if they should be deficient then *then* to a fellow of Lincoln Colleg and after that they have preach'd two or more Laudable sermons at St

Maries the persons that are to be presented from time to time are to be nominated by the Vice chancellor, and the two Divinity professors the Master of university Colleg and the Rector of Lincoln Colleg for the time being or the Major part of them. IN WITNESS whereof I have to this my last will and testament contain'd in this and the two preceding sheets of paper set my hand and seale this thirteenth day of September Annoq Domini 1714

JOHN RADCLIFFE

Signed sealed and published by Doctor Radcliffe as and for his last Will and testament in our presence who in the presence of the said Doctor Radcliffe subscrib'd our names as witnesses thereof :

HENRY BYNE

WM BETTS

CHARLES BYNE.

Proved 8th December 1714

THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY

DR. RADCLIFFE died in his house at Carshalton on November 1, 1714. The body was brought to Oxford on December 1, and received by the University ; it lay in state in the Divinity School on the following day ; and on the 3rd was interred in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. The grave was certainly very close to the modern inscribed stone near the foot of the organ screen on its west side.¹

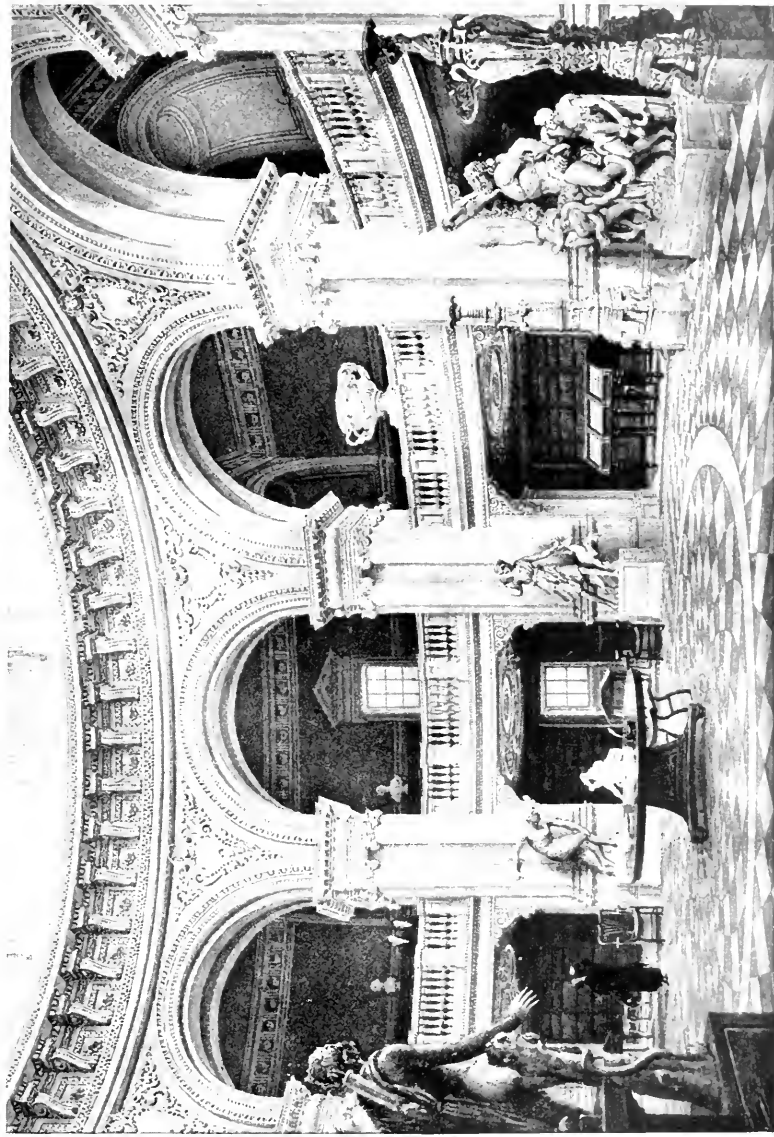
The will was disputed by Dr. Radcliffe's heir-at-law, and was for some time before the Court of Chancery. In a letter (*Oxoniana*, iii, p. 156) from Dr. Clarke, Fellow of All Souls College and M.P. for the University, to Dr. Charlett, Master of University College, under date London, March 6, 1717, there occurs the following passage : 'I have wrote this day to the Vice-Chancellor, to get the Colleges who have houses that must be bought, to make room for Dr. Radcliffe's Library, to set a price upon their tenants' interest in those houses, to prevent their imposing upon the trustees, which is in reality the University, and I flatter

¹ See *Exequiæ cl. v. J. Radcliffe, M.D. ab Oxon. Acad. solutæ*. Oxon. 1715 ; *Some Memoirs of the Life of J. Radcliffe, M.D.*, either ed. 1715 ; T. Hearne, *Remarks and Collections* (Oxford Histor. Soc.), v, 1901, Oxford ; G. V. Cox, *Recollections of Oxford*, ed. 2, Macmillan, 1870, p. 99 ; *Perambulation of Oxford*, Herald Office, Oxford, 1826, p. 58.

myself, they will not allow their tenants to be unreasonable. I told the Principal of Brasenose what I had done ; and he seemed to be satisfied with it.' A map preserved in the Radcliffe Library shows the sites of the houses, their gardens or yards, with dimensions and names of tenants. It is possible that there may be among a large number of old legal documents, stored in the same place, the original conveyances of the properties.

At last, in 1737, the site was ready and the foundation stone laid Tuesday, May 17, by the Trustees, as appears from *Oxoniana*, iii, p. 34, and from James Gibbs's folio volume '*Bibliotheca Radcliviana*, or a short description of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford, etc., etc., printed for the author, London 1747'.¹ This work, illustrated by plans, sections, elevations, and other drawings, gives the names of the early Trustees, their successors, the names of the chief workmen, and the Latin inscription engraved upon copper and fixed in the foundation stone. From *Oxoniana*, iv, p. 245, the additional facts may be gleaned that on the occasion of the laying of the stone the Trustees were 'attended by the Vice-Chancellor, doctors, proctors, masters', etc. : that

¹ In the *Bibliotheca*, p. 6, there are in reality two dates, 'the sixteenth day of June', and 'die xvi calendarum Junii', i.e. May 17. The date in May is correct, and has been confirmed by Dr. W. P. Ellis from *The Universal Spectator* of Saturday, May 21, 1737, where it is stated, 'we hear from Oxford, that on Tuesday last Dr. Radcliffe's Trustees laid the Foundation Stone of his Library'. There is confusion in the dates given in *Oxoniana*, iii, p. 34, and *ibid.* iv, p. 245, but the older Guide Books give May 17, e.g. Pointer's *Oxoniensis Academia*, 1749, p. 144.



THE RADCLIFFE CAMERA

‘ the Orator made a speech, and the Trustees had their doctors degrees given them ’.

The building was completed, so states its architect, by 1747. It was opened on Thursday, April 13, 1749, ‘ the key of it delivered to the vice-chancellor by the trustees, and a speech spoken in praise of physic and Dr. Radcliffe, at which were present a great concourse of nobility and gentry, who were entertained by Mr. Handel with vocal and instrumental music; and the vice-chancellor concluded the whole solemnity with returning the University’s compliments to the trustees ’ (*Oxoniana*, iv, pp. 246-7). A longer account is given in John Pointer’s *Oxoniensis Academia*, 1749, pp. 144-5. On Wednesday several gentlemen received degrees in Physic and Law, on the recommendation of the Trustees (Duke of Beaufort, Earl of Oxford, Sir W. W. Bagott, Bart., Sir W. Williams Wynn, Bart., and Edward Smith, Esq.). The next day, Thursday, April 13, the actual ceremony was performed with much pomp. More honorary degrees were conferred on that and the following day in the Theatre. Speeches were made in the same place by W. Lewis, M.D., by Dr. King, Principal of St. Mary’s Hall, and Dr. Brookes, Regius Professor of Civil Law. On the last day ‘ the Ceremony was concluded with the Coronation Anthem ’.

The building thus opened, known in the Statutes of the University as the Camera Radcliviana, is probably the most artistic of the works of its designer, as to whom a few words may be permissible. James Gibbs (1682-1754) was a native of Aberdeen, and was

educated there, obtaining the degree of M.A. from its University. His professional education was mainly acquired in Italy as the pupil of Carlo Fontana, architect in charge of St. Peter's, and surveyor-general to Pope Clement XI. He made, it is said, more than one design for the Camera, and was chosen over a competitor, Nicholas Hawksmoor, a pupil of Sir C. Wren. He bequeathed to the Trustees at his death his collection of architectural drawings, which includes some great rarities, and is preserved in seven folio volumes and some portfolios in the Library; he left also his printed books, for the most part classical; some are still in the Library; the bulk were disposed of in 1893, many going to the Bodleian Library to fill gaps in its collections, the rest sold. Gibbs's portrait, drawn by Hogarth and engraved by Baron, is the frontispiece to his *Bibliotheca*; a marble bust of him by Rysbrack stands on a bracket outside the entrance door of the reading-room at the Camera.

The Camera stands alone in a large open oblong space, Radcliffe Square. The greater part of the area belongs to the Trustees, and was formerly marked out by a row of stone posts, shown in section in Plate II of the *Bibliotheca* and in the external view of the building, the first of three fine plates illustrative of it, engraved in 1813 for Ackermann's *History of Oxford*. Of these posts there only remain three at the angle of the garden of Exeter College. The date at which the building was surrounded by the present railings and grass plat does not seem to be recorded, but the enclosed area is



From the statue by JOHN MICHAEL RYSBRACK



DR. JOHN RADCLIFFE

smaller than the area belonging to the Trustees. During the occupancy of the Trustees the entrance was by one of three doorways—one opposite Brasenose College, a second opposite All Souls College, and a third, the one in general use, opposite St. Mary's Church. The entering visitor found himself within what Gibbs termed a 'rustic basement', a vaulted decorated space, from the north aspect of which an oval spiral staircase led up to the Library above. The staircase and door by which entrance is now gained were erected in 1862, after the Camera had been lent to the University for the use of the Bodleian Library. The Library proper is a large circular room widely open to the dome, from which it is chiefly lighted. It is surrounded on all sides, except that where the staircase lies, by a corridor with a gallery above. They are lighted by their own separate series of windows, and contain the original bookcases still in use. The central space was the scene of the banquet given to the Prince Regent and the Allied Sovereigns, Marshal Blücher, and other great warriors and dignitaries, June 14, 1814, after the conclusion of the Peace of Fontainebleau and the exile of Napoleon I to Elba. Over the entrance door is a statue of Dr. Radcliffe, a posthumous statue, carved by Rysbrack the younger to the order of the Trustees: opposite the door hangs Sir Godfrey Kneller's well-known portrait of him, painted in 1710, and engraved in line by Vertue in 1719.

Here were amassed between 1749 and 1861 treasures of books, MSS., works of art, and coins. There is no

reason to suppose that any books belonging to Dr. Radcliffe himself formed the nucleus of the library : none at any rate have been identified in the collection as it exists. Indeed, only three personal relics of him are in it : a letter to his Secretary ; a report, acquired in 1913, to King William III on the last illness and death of the Duke of Gloucester, only son of Princess Anne ; and a book bought from the Vicar of Hawnby near Helmsley, Yorkshire, in 1902. This book contains many entries of fees paid into his agent's hands in Dr. Radcliffe's own writing ; and in the handwriting of his secretary, W. Singleton, lists of Dr. Radcliffe's patients and the prescriptions given them arranged in two ways, under the heads of diseases, and of the patients' names, Dr. Radcliffe's own name among them.

In the long period of 112 years (1749-1861) there were six Librarians. (1) F. Wise, B.D., Rector of Elmsfield, sometime Fellow of Trinity College—a native of Oxford, born in All Saints' parish : elected Librarian May 10, 1748. After his death his sister gave the Trustees 'a large and valuable cabinet of his medals'. (2) B. Kennicott, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, a Devonian, became Librarian November 10, 1767 : he left the Trustees his Hebrew MSS., collations and correspondence. (3) T. Hornsby, D.D., born in Oxford, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Savilian Professor of Astronomy, Professor of Natural Philosophy : elected Librarian in 1783. He was the first Radcliffe Observer. (4) G. Williams, M.D., Fellow of Corpus

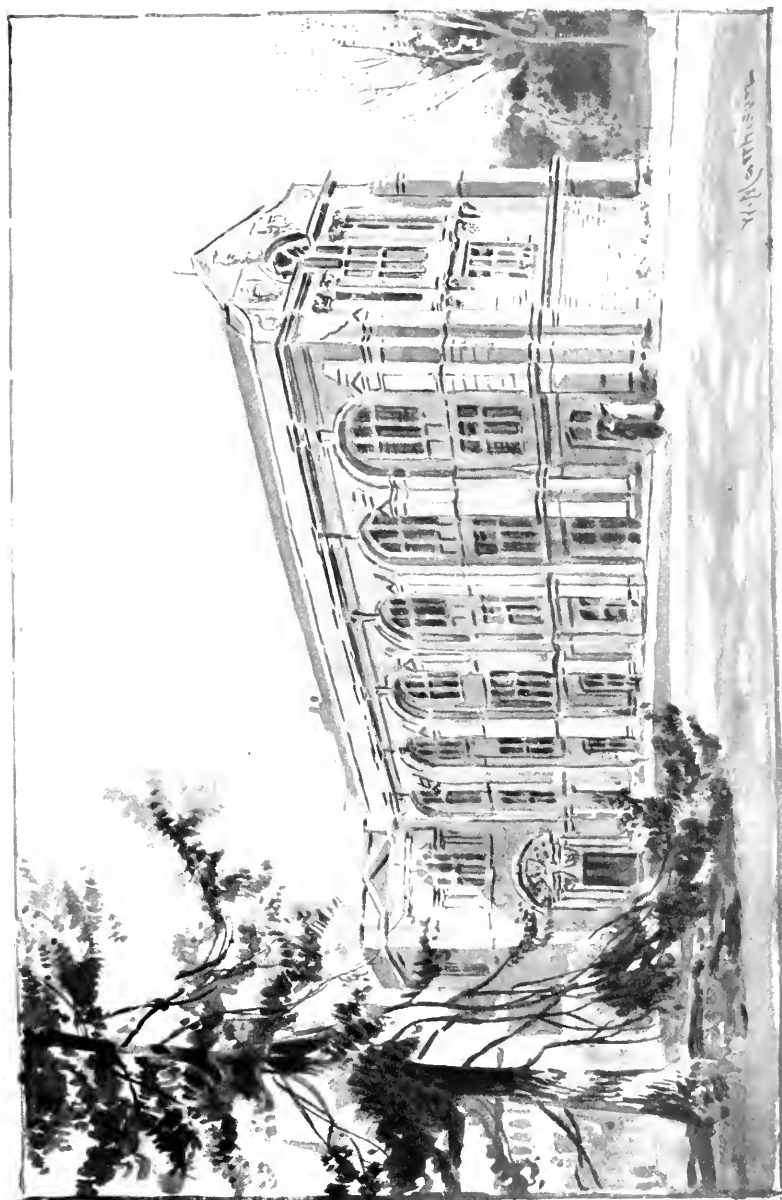
Christi College, physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary and Professor of Botany : elected Librarian in 1810. The following year he induced the Trustees to restrict their Library to scientific and medical subjects ; he also obtained three large special grants (one of £3,000) from the Trustees, and made a slip catalogue of the Library, still in existence, which was the basis of the catalogue published by his successor. (5) J. Kidd, M.D., of Christ Church, a physician of the Radcliffe Infirmary, sometime Professor of Chemistry, Regius Professor of Medicine : elected Librarian in 1834. He published the first catalogue of the Library in book-form in 1835. (6) Sir H. W. Acland, Bart., M.D., K.C.B., Christ Church, Fellow of All Souls College, a physician of the Radcliffe Infirmary, Clinical Professor and Regius Professor of Medicine : elected Librarian in 1851. The Camera was at this time lighted by gas ; it was opened on Saturday evenings, commencing August 9, 1856, chiefly to enable the citizens of Oxford to read in it, and good use they made of the opportunity. When the University Museum was approaching completion the Trustees agreed with Convocation to transfer their scientific and medical books to it ; and the suite of three rooms facing west on the upper floor was assigned to them, the Camera being lent to the University for the use of the Bodleian Library. Before the Trustees transferred their library and furniture to the rooms in the Museum, they were the scene of the memorable encounter (Saturday, June 30, 1860) between the Bishop of Oxford (S. Wilberforce, D.D.) and Professor Huxley,

backed up by Sir Joseph (then Dr.) Hooker, on the subject of the 'Origin of Species'.

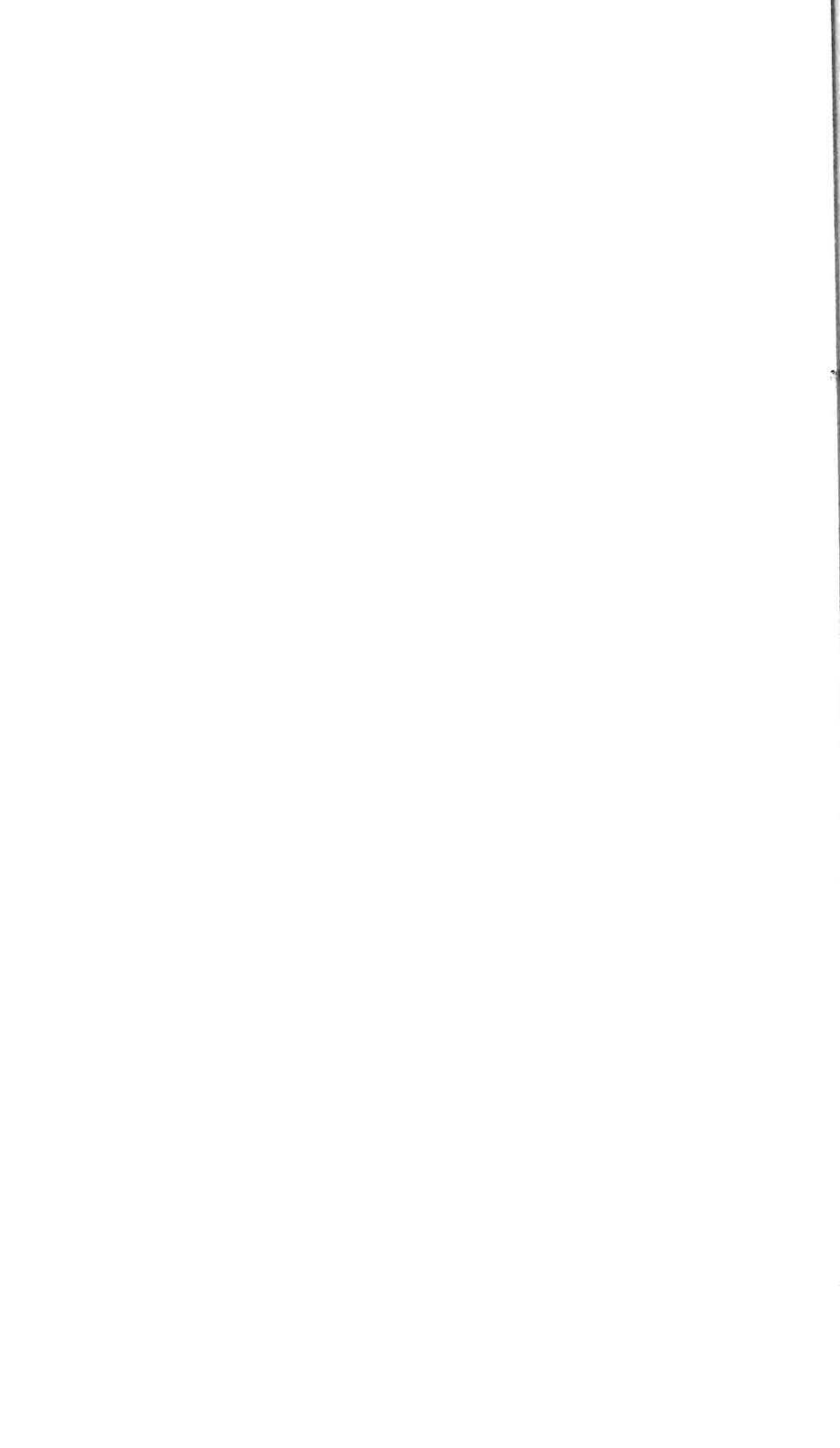
All books, and most of the movable furniture, were transferred to the Museum, August 5-10, 1861. The central or Tower room housed the books of the Old Ashmolean Society; the large north room the periodicals, new books, and a Students' Library, a small collection of the best text-books of the day relative to the subjects taught in the Museum. In the large south room all the old books, and books not in much use, were lodged; this was the Reserve collection.

During the forty-one years of the Trustees' tenancy of these rooms, a new catalogue in book-form was completed and published in 1877; it has been kept up to date by the annual issue of an 'Additions Catalogue'; an Index Catalogue of subjects on cards, sliding on rods—the first of its kind in England—was devised by the joint endeavours of the Staff; an Artist was maintained up to 1888 to draw diagrams for the Professors. A steady growth took place in all directions, and in the '90's it was clear more space must be provided, as all possible modes of storage by galleries and extra cases were wellnigh exhausted. The Drapers' Company, under the mastership of the Principal of Hertford College, came to the rescue, and erected the new Library to the immediate south of the Museum.

Sir Henry Acland resigned in December 1899, and the present Librarian came into office in March 1900. Preparations were begun in view of the approaching transfer to new quarters. A new complete catalogue on



THE NEW RADCLIFFE LIBRARY



cards was made, and select libraries of books in Mathematics, various branches of Science, and Medicine were arranged, in which new editions and new books find their place from time to time, the disused being drafted into the Reserve.

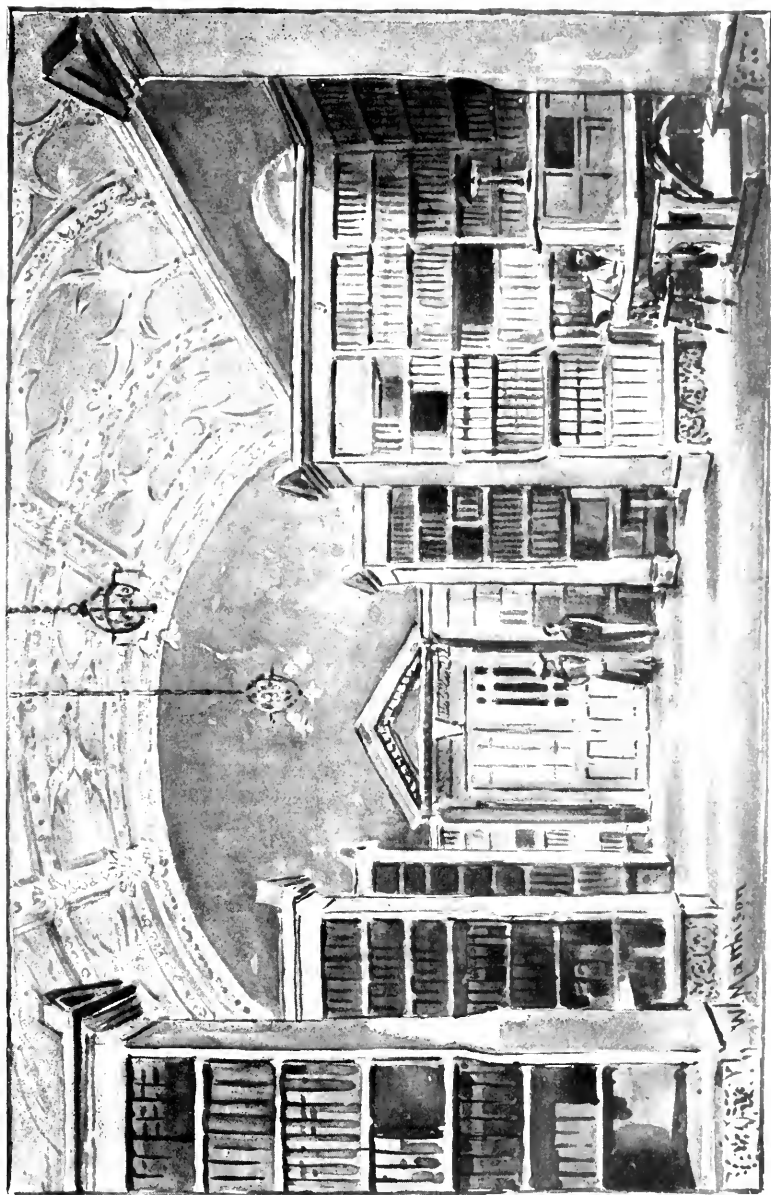
The New Library was presented to the University by the Drapers' Company on June 18, 1901; the first and second floors were occupied during July (three weeks) and September (one week) 1902; the first floor has an office room, a Librarian's room, and a large reading-room devoted to general and non-biological Science. The corresponding periodicals are arranged in orderly fashion round the room, a series of select libraries occupying the central line. The second floor has an ante-room and a large reading-room, which contain the Biological and Medical periodicals; the corresponding select libraries; and in the ante-room (room D) also a most valuable assortment of illustrated books on Botany and Zoology. During one week of July 1903 the Reserve books were shifted to the Basement and to room D. A complete rearrangement of these books into subjects, involving much catalogue work, has been carried on from year to year, and is now nearly completed. And since 1907, evening openings, for five days a week during full Term, have been resumed—an arrangement with the University.

In the long period of 166 years (1749-1915), the Trustees have given to the Bodleian Library the Bartholomew pamphlets (some 50,004) in 1794: and in 1893 five transcripts of Coptic MSS. and 766 printed

volumes, the latter, a portion of the non-scientific works in the collection, chiefly in the Gibbs and Frewin (1761) bequests, the remainder being sold. Clarendon MSS. purchased in 1780 have been placed in the same Library, and two additional letters on loan in 1909. The Kennicott Hebrew MSS. and the Fraser (Persian) and Sale (Arabic) MSS., purchased in 1758 and 1760 respectively, were deposited there on loan in 1872. A number of Reports of the First Record Commission were deposited in 1909 in the Maitland Library, All Souls College, for the use of the Modern History School. The collection of coins is at present in the Coin Room of the Bodleian Library, and several works of art have been lent to the Ashmolean collections. The University empowered in 1861 the Curators of the Bodleian Library to transfer scientific periodicals and books to the Radcliffe Library : a certain number have been thus dealt with. Further, in 1901 (a *quid pro quo* for leave to make the underground room at the Camera) power was given to the Bodleian Librarian to make short loans under certain restrictions to the Radcliffe Librarian for the use of readers in his Library.

The Radcliffe Library possesses thirty-seven incunabula, about 600 periodicals, chiefly foreign, and 80,000 to 90,000 books ; its annual growth is over 1,000 volumes. In place of Dr. Radcliffe's bequest of £100 per annum, the Trustees at present grant £1,500 per annum for salaries of three skilled assistants, household expenses, and the upkeep of books and periodicals.

W. HATCHETT JACKSON.



INTERIOR OF THE NEW RADCLIFFE LIBRARY

THE RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY

AMONGST the many benefits which Oxford owes to Dr. John Radcliffe must be included the establishment of the Observatory that bears his name. This institution was not originally contemplated in his will, but was founded about the year 1772, in response to a petition laid before the Radcliffe Trustees by Dr. T. Hornsby, Savilian Professor of Astronomy, and strongly supported by Heads of Houses and other leading members of the University.

No authentic copy of this is known to exist at present, but amongst the documents preserved at the Radcliffe Observatory is a manuscript copy, in Professor Rigaud's handwriting, of a paper which was probably Hornsby's original draft of this petition. In this he declares, 'It is my earnest wish and desire that I may be enabled to discharge my Duty in the full sense and meaning of the Founder's Statutes ; in which, after the Duty of each of the two Professors is very particularly and distinctly set forth, these words are added, "*Astronomiae Professori hoc etiam injungo, ut ad imitationem Ptolemaei & Copernici, & eorum Vestigiis insistendo, Observationes Astronomicas, tam de nocte, quam de die, faciat, instrumentis ad hoc praeparatis idoneis, &*

loco temporibusque commodis delectis; easque in scripta redactas, (saltem quibus maxime fudit) relinquat in Archivis praedictis. Et ad hanc rem spero Universitatem omnem opem & operam prolixè collaturam; cum haec sola sit vera via Astronomiae veteris vel affirmandae vel emendandae." To this noble design of Sir Henry Savile the University has never been able to pay a proper attention and regard.' Farther down he goes on, 'I have, therefore, only to hope that the Noblemen and Gentlemen who are Trustees of Dr. Radcliffe's will would be pleased to grant a sum of money to be laid out in building a large and proper Observatory somewhere in the City of Oxford, and they will do themselves the highest honour and derive a very considerable benefit to the University and to Mankind.'

The petitioner then proceeds to indicate the lines on which such an observatory should be developed. He considers the question of purchasing a piece of ground, and discusses the principal requirements in a building constructed for astronomical investigation.

In a paper printed and distributed in 1771,¹ it is stated that a favourable answer was soon afterwards returned to this petition, and that the Trustees were entirely disposed to concur in the request made to them, and that they 'will take the Proposal of building an Observatory, &c., into their immediate considera-

¹ Copies of this paper, dated Feb. 5, 1771, and beginning 'In the summer of 1768', are preserved at the Bodleian Library and at the Observatory.

tion as soon as the Expences of the Radcliffe Infirmary, so far as they concern the Trustees, are finally adjusted and settled'.

As events proved, this course would have entailed a delay of many years, but a man of Prof. Hornsby's energy was not to be put off by such a trifling difficulty as mere lack of funds. The paper goes on to point out that there was the greatest reason to be solicitous about the instruments, that there was but one person living who was capable of making them, that he was getting on in years and much afflicted with gravel, and that it was 'much to be wished, therefore, that Mr. Bird might receive orders to set about the instruments without further loss of time and while there is yet a probability of his living to execute them'.

At the request of the Professor, the Vice-Chancellor represented the matter to the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, and proposed that they should advance, as a loan, the money required to furnish the instruments, to be repaid by the Radcliffe Trustees 'so soon as they shall be at Liberty to carry their present good intentions into Execution'.

This was accordingly arranged, and thus the Radcliffe Observatory came into existence. The foundation stone was laid on June 27, 1772, and observations commenced in the following year, but the building was not completed until about the year 1795. It stands immediately north of the Radcliffe Infirmary, on a plot of land of about 9 acres in extent, which formerly belonged to St. John's College. The land was held on a lease,

renewable every seven years, until 1820, when a special Act of Parliament (1 Georgii IV, Cap. 33) was obtained to enable the College to sell, and the land passed into the possession of the Trustees.

It is stated that the original outlay on the Observatory amounted to close on £30,000, and at the time of its erection it was undoubtedly one of the largest and best-equipped observatories in the world. Such was the generous response made by the Radcliffe Trustees to the appeal from the University.

The administration of the Observatory has always remained in the hands of the Trustees, who have, at all stages of its career, displayed the same spirit of liberality which distinguished the Founders. From time to time, large sums have been spent in procuring additional instruments as the progress of science rendered them necessary, and the cost of maintenance and upkeep have been on a continually ascending scale. The most notable additions to the instrumental equipment were (1) the Repsold Heliometer, erected in 1849, which was in many respects the finest of its class in the world, and (2) the splendid equatorial telescope erected in 1903. This noble instrument consists primarily of two achromatic telescopes carried on the same mounting, one of 24-inches aperture and 22 ft. 6 in. focal length, for photographic work, and the other of the same length and of 18-inches aperture, for direct visual observations.

During the first sixty-eight years of its existence, the Radcliffe Observatory was placed under the direction

From the ACKERMANN print 1814



THE RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY

of the Savilian Professors of Astronomy. Professor Hornsby, to whose initiative and energy, as we have seen, its foundation was largely due, directed the Observatory until his death in 1810. He was succeeded by Dr. Abram Robertson, who held both the Savilian Professorship and the Radcliffe Observership from 1810 to 1827. His successor, Dr. S. P. Rigaud, held the combined posts from 1827 until his death, which took place in 1839. On this occasion a departure was made which led to the permanent separation of the two offices. The reasons for this innovation are not very clear, but there is a tradition that on Prof. Rigaud's death the University proceeded to elect his successor without in any way consulting the Trustees. Their choice fell on George Henry Sacheverell Johnson,¹ who was known as a mathematician, but was said to be without experience or knowledge of instruments, or of the practical methods of using them in an observatory. The Radcliffe Trustees refused to accept the new Professor as Radcliffe Observer, or to put their observatory in his inexperienced charge, and without consulting the University they elected Manuel J. Johnson as the new Radcliffe Observer. Ever since the date of his appointment the two offices have been held by different persons. As Radcliffe Observer Manuel Johnson was succeeded in 1860 by the Rev.

¹ In 1842 G. H. S. Johnson exchanged the chair of Astronomy for that of Whyte's Professor of Moral Philosophy, and afterwards became Dean of Wells.

Robert Main, who had been for twenty-five years First Assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. On his death, which occurred on May 9, 1878, Edward James Stone, Her Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, was appointed. He assumed the duties of Radcliffe Observer in June 1879, and held office for eighteen years. Stone died on May 9, 1907 (the nineteenth anniversary of Main's death), and in the following October was succeeded, as Radcliffe Observer, by Arthur A. Rambaut, Royal Astronomer of Ireland and Andrews' Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin.

From the beginning of its career the resources of the Observatory were directed chiefly to the important, fundamental work of determining the positions of stars (including the Sun and planets) with all possible precision. The observations of Hornsby, Robertson, and Rigaud, amounting to close on 200,000 in all, are recorded in duplicate at the Observatory and in the Library of the Royal Society. From the time of Manuel Johnson the observations have been printed and published in a series of fifty-one volumes, beginning in 1840, and the results collected into four general catalogues of stars by Johnson, Main, Stone, and Rambaut. Since the erection of the great equatorial in 1903, the work has assumed a rather different character, and has consisted chiefly of researches in relation to the distances and proper motions of very faint stars by the aid of photography.

The Observatory has also been for many years an

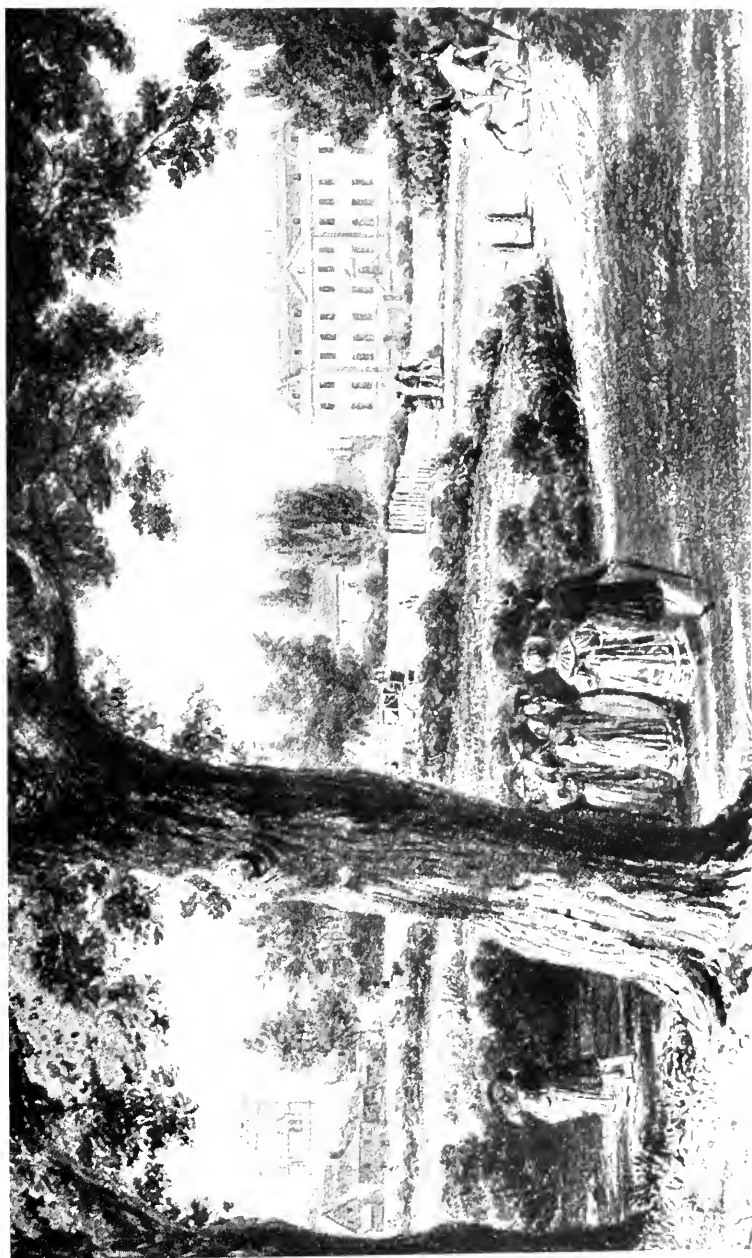
important meteorological station, and an immense mass of valuable information on the meteorology of the district is contained in the fifty-one volumes of *Radcliffe Observations*. In particular, it may be mentioned that the records of rainfall at Oxford now extend in an unbroken series over a period of 100 years.

ARTHUR A. RAMBAUT.

THE RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY

THE eighteenth century witnessed the establishment in this country of a system of county hospitals, intended to be supported by the voluntary contributions of the charitable on the model of St. George's Hospital in London. The first of these provincial hospitals was opened at Winchester, mainly through the efforts of the Rev. Alured Clarke, Prebendary of Winchester and afterwards Dean of Exeter, whose name deserves to be remembered in this matter. Oxford had to wait for its hospital until the year 1758, when a generous citizen, named Thomas Rowney, gave five acres of land for a site, on which the Radcliffe Infirmary now stands. The foundation stone was laid in the following year, but the building was not completed and opened for patients until October, 1770. It is said by Dr. Wall, one of the earlier physicians, that the design followed that of the Infirmary at Gloucester, the architect being a Mr. Leadbetter of London. The principle generally followed by the Radcliffe Trustees, in their relations with the Infirmary, has been to provide for the cost of all buildings as required, while leaving the general support of the institution to the charitable. Thus I find that, after the building was opened, they provided a sum of £1,000 in 1815 for new buildings, and again

From the drawing by MACKENZIE for *INGRAM'S MEMORIALS*



THE RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY



between 1819 and 1823 £3,000 for similar purposes. The institution seems to have received from the outset a warm support from the inhabitants of Oxford and the neighbourhood. In 1798, the earliest year for which I have seen a report, the receipts came to £1,908 and the expenditure to £1,550. For this sum 519 in-patients were treated, and 312 out-patients, the number of deaths being 26. By 1815 the receipts had reached the sum of £2,550, while the expenditure came to nearly the same amount. By this time an endowment fund had been accumulated from invested legacies of £31,000. In 1915, according to *Churchill's Medical Directory*, the number of beds in occupation was 170. Special mention ought to be made of the munificent bequest of £60,000 to the Infirmary by Mr. John Briscoe, who was for many years connected with the institution, first as resident house-surgeon and afterwards as honorary surgeon. About £15,000 has been expended out of this sum on the erection of a new wing, with an out-patient department and other conveniences for the medical staff. The remainder will go to form an endowment. A full account of the proceedings at the opening of this new wing may be found in the *British Medical Journal* for December 6, 1913.

The list of physicians and surgeons to the Radcliffe Infirmary contains a number of notable names.

Dr. John Smith, who heads the list of physicians, was a fellow of New College and died in retirement at his residence in Chipping Norton.¹ His colleague,

¹ *Gentleman's Magazine*.

Dr. Vivian, was a fellow of Corpus and Regius Professor of Medicine. Dr. Parsons, a man of much promise, became Lee's Reader in Anatomy at the early age of 24. He was made Lichfield Professor of Clinical Medicine in 1780, but died not long afterwards, in 1785, from typhus fever, which was then raging in Oxford. Dr. Wall was the well-known friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson, the lexicographer. It was after drinking tea with Wall that Johnson said: 'It is wonderful how little good Radcliffe's travelling fellowships have done. I know nothing that has been imported by them; yet many additions to our medical knowledge might be got in foreign countries. Inoculation, for instance, has saved more lives than war destroys: and the cures performed by the Peruvian-bark are innumerable. But it is in vain to send our travelling physicians to France, and Italy, and Germany, for all that is known there is known here; I'd send them out of Christendom; I'd send them among barbarous nations.'¹ Dr. Wall had himself written a pamphlet on the diseases of the South Sea Islands, as described by surgeons who had visited them. Drs. Austin and Latham were connected with the Infirmary for very short periods. Both migrated to London, and became physicians to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Dr. Austin died prematurely; Dr. Latham survived to become President of the Royal College of Physicians. Dr. Bourne was for many years the principal consultant in Oxford; his name occurs in many biographies. Dr. Williams was a fellow of

¹ Boswell's *Life of Johnson* (ed. G. B. Hill), iv, p. 293.

Corpus, and became Professor of Botany. Sir Christopher Pegge, like Sir Charles Nourse, the first surgeon, was knighted by King George III, on a visit to the University. He is described in Cox's *Recollections of Oxford* as a gentlemanly man, who would have done better in London. He was Regius Professor of Medicine, as were Drs. Kidd and Ogle, both of whom did much to reform and to advance the study of medicine and natural science in the University. Dr. Daubeney remained on the staff of the Infirmary for a very short period, resigning on becoming, in his turn, Professor of Botany in succession to Dr. Williams. Of Dr. Bishop I have only been able to find that he vacated his post of physician in 1838. Dr. Wootten died at Oxford at the age of 47. Dr. Watson served on the staff of the Infirmary for only four years, and then resigned. It is said in his obituary notice in the *Lancet* (May 23, 1885) that he held views in advance of his time on the subject of venesection, and refused to employ it; which may have been a cause of disagreement with his colleagues. He died from a fall from his horse. Dr. Greenhill was a well-known scholar who edited several classical medical works, such as *Rhazes on Smallpox and Measles*. He left Oxford in middle life, and went to reside at Hastings. Dr. Jackson, according to Cox, resigned his post at the Infirmary on failing to obtain election to the Lichfield Professorship in 1858, but he continued to reside in Oxford for many years. Sir Henry Acland's career is fully recorded in his biography by Mr. Atlee. It was owing to his efforts

that the University of Oxford was the first licensing body to establish an examination for the diploma in Public Health. Dr. Rolleston resigned his appointment at the Infirmary in 1861, on becoming Linacre Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. Dr. Child was for many years medical officer of health to the Oxford combined district. Dr. Gray, who died very recently, and Dr. Tuckwell, a Radcliffe Fellow, were both leading practitioners in Oxford. Dr. Darbshire, a noted oarsman in his youth, died prematurely.

Of the surgeons to the Infirmary there is less to say. Sir Charles Nourse was one of a well-known family of Oxford surgeons, a namesake and apparently a pupil of Edward Nourse, a surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to whom the eminent surgeon, Perceval Pott, was apprenticed. Sir Charles Nourse was knighted by King George III at Oxford in 1786, about three years before his death. In his obituary notice¹ it is mentioned that his brother, John Nourse, was bookseller to the King. Mr. Grosvenor was a surgeon of more than local reputation. He interested himself in the application of rubbing, or massage, to the treatment of stiff and injured limbs, and there is evidence that special nurses were kept for this purpose at the Infirmary during his time and afterwards. His methods are described in a work published by his successor, Mr. Cleoburey. A biographical notice of the latter will be found in the obituary columns of *Churchill's Medical Directory* for 1853. Mr. Ormerod, who suffered during

¹ *Gentleman's Magazine*.

the whole of his professional career from the disadvantage of continued ill health, served on the staff of the Infirmary for a few years and then left Oxford for Canterbury, where he died in 1860. Mr. Hussey was a rather combative member of the profession in Oxford, whose character is sufficiently well displayed in a volume of professional recollections which he left behind him. Mr. Frederick Symonds was on the staff of the Infirmary for about a quarter of a century and was a surgeon of great local reputation. Mr. Winkfield, who died very recently, was for twenty years medical officer of health to the city of Oxford. Mr. Lewis Morgan, to the great regret of many friends, had to leave Oxford in the middle of his professional career in search of health, and died at sea on a return voyage from South Africa.

A LIST OF THE MEDICAL STAFF OF THE RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY

PHYSICIANS.¹

| <i>Elected.</i> | | <i>Died.</i> |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 1770 | John Smith | Sept. 2, 1792 |
| " | William Vivian | 1801 |
| 1772 | *John Parsons | April 9, 1785 |
| 1775 | *Martin Wall | June 21, 1824 |
| 1783 | *William Austin | Jan. 21, 1793 |
| 1787 | *John Latham | April 20, 1843 |
| " | *Robert Bourne | Dec. 29, 1829 |
| 1789 | *George Williams | Jan. 17, 1834 |
| 1790 | *Sir Christopher Pegge | Aug. 3, 1822 |
| 1808 | *John Kidd | Sept. 17, 1851 |
| 1824 | *James Adey Ogle | Sept. 25, 1857 |

¹ The asterisk indicates a notice in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Elected.

| | |
|------|-----------------------------|
| 1826 | *Charles G. B. Daubeny |
| 1830 | Charles J. Bishop |
| " | John Wootten |
| 1838 | Seth B. Watson |
| 1839 | *William A. Greenhill |
| 1842 | Robert Jackson |
| 1848 | *Sir Henry W. Acland, Bart. |
| 1858 | *George Rolleston |
| " | Gilbert W. Child |
| 1861 | Edward B. Gray |
| 1866 | Henry M. Tuckwell |
| 1879 | Samuel D. Darbishire |
| 1884 | Walter T. Brooks |
| 1885 | William Collier |
| 1895 | Edward J. Wilson |
| 1898 | James Ritchie |
| 1901 | Ernest Mallam |
| 1905 | William A. P. Waters |
| " | William Osler |

Died.

| |
|----------------|
| Dec. 13, 1867 |
| Aug. 26, 1848 |
| May 15, 1885 |
| Sept. 19, 1894 |
| ? 1889 |
| Oct. 16, 1900 |
| June 16, 1881 |
| Dec. 1, 1896 |
| Sept. 9, 1916 |
| March 2, 1906 |
| Dec. 16, 1892 |

SURGEONS.

| | | |
|------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1767 | Henry Towsey | 1781 |
| 1768 | *John Grosvenor | June 30, 1823 |
| 1770 | Sir Charles Nourse | April 19, 1789 |
| 1775 | John Langford | |
| 1780 | Richard Burford | |
| 1802 | William Stephens | |
| 1804 | John Swift | |
| 1805 | Edward Wardle | |
| 1809 | William Tuckwell | |
| 1811 | George Hitchings | |
| 1813 | William Dobson | |
| 1815 | Edward Cleobury | Feb. 7, 1852 |
| 1817 | Charles Wingfield | May 11, 1846 |
| 1835 | Charles L. Parker | |
| 1846 | *William P. Ormerod | June 10, 1860 |
| 1850 | James T. Hester | Dec. 8, 1874 |
| 1851 | Edward L. Hussey | April 23, 1899 |
| 1853 | Robert J. Hansard | ? 1880 |
| 1854 | Frederick Symonds | Sept. 11, 1881 |
| 1865 | John Briscoe | Sept. 28, 1908 |

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Elected.

| | |
|------|--------------------------|
| 1878 | Alfred Winkfield |
| 1878 | Horatio P. Symonds |
| 1880 | William L. Morgan |
| 1899 | Gabriel W. S. Farmer |
| 1900 | Richard H. A. Whitelocke |
| 1902 | Arthur P. Dodds-Parker |
| 1904 | Edmund C. Bevers |

Died.

| |
|---------------|
| May 3, 1917 |
| Nov. 15, 1899 |

PATHOLOGISTS.

| | |
|------|---------------------|
| 1905 | John Ritchie |
| 1908 | Georges Dreyer |
| 1912 | Alexander G. Gibson |

RADIOGRAPHER.

| | |
|------|-------------------|
| 1913 | Richard H. Sankey |
|------|-------------------|

APOTHECARIES AND HOUSE-SURGEONS

(down to 1875).

| | |
|------|------------------|
| 1770 | — Gabell |
| ? | Richard Walker |
| 1805 | John Jenkinson |
| 1810 | Edward Hagley |
| 1845 | John Briscoe |
| 1859 | Edward B. Gray |
| 1862 | Alfred Winkfield |
| 1872 | F. S. Palmer |

In 1875 the duties of the house-surgeon were subdivided, a house-physician and a house-surgeon being appointed. The tenure of these offices gradually became annual, and the consequent accumulation of names is so great that I have been unable to insert them.

D^r R A D C L I F F E

A N D

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

THE stipends of the Radcliffe Travelling Fellows are provided out of an estate in Yorkshire (Linton-on-Ouse), bequeathed to University College by Dr. Radcliffe. A subsidiary fund, known as 'The Vacant Radcliffe Fellowship Fund', has been created from unclaimed stipends, and from the commutation of the Radcliffe Fellowship room-rents in the College. Out of this fund the Radcliffe Prize (value £50) has been established by the College, after consultation with the Board of the Faculty of Medicine, and is awarded biennially, under certain conditions, by 'The Master and Fellows', for a memoir on some branch of Medical Science. The balance of the fund may be used for the furtherance of Medical Science, in such ways as the College shall, after consultation with the said Board, from time to time appoint.

Radcliffe not merely provided rooms in University College for his Travelling Fellows but new Lodgings for the Master of the College (two at least of the Heads, the notorious Obadiah Walker and Dr. Arthur Charlett, had been his personal friends). The second or eastern quadrangle, abutting on Logic Lane, was built from a legacy left by him for the purpose, and

From RYMAN'S engraving 1836



EASTERN QUADRANGLE, UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE

took the place of a quaint low mediaeval house, in which the Head of the College had previously resided. The eastern tower, which duplicates the main entrance to the College farther up the High Street, is decorated on the external front by a statue of Queen Mary II, and on the inner side by a statue of Radcliffe himself, in the garb and character of Aesculapius. The Master's Lodgings in Radcliffe's Quad were converted into sets of rooms, nearly forty years ago (1878), to provide accommodation for the growing numbers of Commoners in the College, and a new residence was provided for the Master, farther down the lane, from the designs of the architects, Messrs. Bodley and Garner. In further illustration of Dr. Radcliffe's benefactions to the College, it may be noted that four scholarships have been founded by the College out of the Linton Fund for the special encouragement of the study of Mathematics and Natural Science, and bear his name, besides three 'Linton' Scholarships, one at least of which is awarded for the special encouragement of the study of Modern History. Dr. Radcliffe also acquired the Advowson of Headbourne Worthy, and provided for the presentation of the living from time to time to a member of the College.

R. W. MACAN.

THE O R D I N A N C E

IN RELATION TO

*The Travelling Fellowships*¹

1. THE emoluments of the two Fellowships of the Foundation of Dr. John Radcliffe shall be applied, as the same shall become vacant, to the maintenance of three Fellowships, to be called Dr. John Radcliffe's Travelling Fellowships.

2. Each of the said Fellowships shall be of the annual value of two hundred pounds at least, and shall be tenable for three years from the day of election inclusive, and no longer.

3. No person shall be ineligible by reason of his not being a Master of Arts of the University of Oxford and entered on the Physic line, but no person shall be eligible unless he shall have passed all the examinations required by the University for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine,² and shall not have exceeded four years from the time of passing the last examination required for the last-named Degree.

4. Every Candidate shall before election declare that he intends to devote himself, during the period of his tenure of the Fellowship, to the study of Medical Science, and to travel abroad with a view to that study. The Regius Professor of Medicine and the Examiners shall two months before the expiration of the second year after the election of each Fellow present a Report on the work done by him to the

¹ Amended by the Queen in Council, Nov. 23, 1893; and further amended, 1905.

² Amended at the request of the Board of the Faculty of Medicine.

electors, who may, if they think the Report unsatisfactory, declare the Fellowship forfeited.

5. The Candidates shall be examined in Medical Science, in such manner and by such persons or person holding office within the University of Oxford as the electors shall appoint, provided that the Examiners so appointed may, if they see fit, call in an assessor (not being necessarily a member of the University) for any particular subject chosen by the Candidate and approved by the Regius Professor and Examiners, such assessor being remunerated from the same fund as the Examiners; and that Candidate shall be elected who shall appear to the electors to be of the greatest merit.

6. No Fellow of the said foundation shall be required as such to become a member of University College.

7. Any Fellow who after his election shall spend more than one year and six months in the whole within the United Kingdom, shall thereupon vacate his Fellowship.

8. The electors shall not be required to elect to more than one Fellowship in any one year.

9. In case at any election no person shall offer himself as a Candidate willing to make the declaration herein-before required, and who shall be of sufficient merit for election in the judgement of the electors, the election shall be thrown open for that turn to all persons who shall have been placed in the first class in the School of Natural Science, whether authorized to practise or not, and the person then elected shall not be required to make such declaration.

10. It shall be lawful for the Master and Fellows of University College, if they shall think fit, to commute the right to the two sets of rooms within the said College now belonging to the Fellows of the said foundation for the annual sum of ten pounds for each set. The said two sums of ten pounds each, and the emoluments of any vacant Fellowship during the vacancy thereof, shall be invested from time to time, and the income of such investments shall be applied, in

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the first instance, in defraying the expenses of the examination of Candidates for the said Fellowships, and subject thereto¹ shall be used for the furtherance of Medical Science in such ways as the College shall after consultation with the Board of the Faculty of Medicine from time to time appoint.

¹ Amended with the approval of the Board of the Faculty of Medicine.

THE
C O N D I T I O N S
OF THE
RADCLIFFE PRIZE

IN the year 1907 the Master and Fellows of University College, after consultation with the Board of the Faculty of Medicine, established a Prize for the furtherance of Medical Science in the University, to be known as the Radcliffe Prize.

The Prize is of the value of £50 and is awarded every second year (alternately with the Rolleston Prize), provided a sufficiently deserving Memoir be submitted for adjudication, by the Master and Fellows of University College at their stated general meeting on March 20, for research in any branch of Medical Science comprised under the following heads: Human Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, Pathology, Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynaecology, Forensic Medicine, Hygiene.

The Prize is open to all graduates of the University who have proceeded, or are proceeding, to a Medical degree in the University. Candidates shall not have exceeded twelve years from the date of passing the last examination for the degree of B.A., and shall not, at the date of application, be Radcliffe Fellows.

Candidates shall send in their memoirs to the University Registry on or before December 1 in the year preceding the date of the award; no memoir for which any University prize has been already awarded shall be admitted to competition, and the Prize shall not be awarded more than once to the same candidate.

RADCLIFFE TRUSTEES

(IN ORDER OF DATE OF APPOINTMENT)

The Right Honourable Edward, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G.

The Rev. Henry Boyd, D.D., Principal of Hertford College, Oxford.

The Honourable Thomas Francis Fremantle.

Sir William Osler, Bart., Regius Professor of Medicine (Oxford).

The Very Rev. Thomas Banks Strong, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.

7th March 1918.

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